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The Cold Spring Tragedy.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INDIANAPOLIS MYSTERY.

The Murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Young.

In September last Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Young, of Indianapolis, were murdered in a mysterious manner at a point on the river called Cold Spring, near that city. The particulars of the strange affair were not given in the [illegible] at the time, we believe, and we therefore give the following recapitulation of them from the Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday:

On Sunday, the 13th day of last September, this community was thrown into a state of excitement which has only been equaled once or twice in the history of Indianapolis, an excitement which even yet has not died out, and which only needs a little stirring up to awake it [illegible]. The remembrance of the day is doubtless very vivid in the minds of our resident readers. How from the time when it was rumored on the streets that a horrible murder had been committed near the city, [illegible] with horror-stricken people anxiously seeking and gathering down each particle of news; how hundreds [illegible] to the scene of the bloody deed, and [illegible] all speculation upon the [illegible] of the murder [illegible]. And [illegible] a horror of rumors and [illegible] through the city, for days afterward, [illegible] what little of truth was really known. Some of these rumors have been received with credence by many individuals, and we propose therefore to give a résumé of the facts in reference to the murder, actually known to the public. For at a time like this, when three individuals are about to be tried for the commission of such a dreadful crime, it is due to them that any prejudice caused by [illegible] should be removed. Notwithstanding the pretended knowledge of many, it is [illegible] that outside of a very small [illegible] the Cold Springs tragedy is as great a mystery this morning as it was when the [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. Young and his wife were first found lying upon the ground.

THE DISCOVERY.

About [illegible] on the evening of September 12th, a boy, while hunting for [illegible] on the east side of the river, above Cold Spring, saw a man lying on a sand bar on the opposite side of the river, and a short distance from him a fire. Supposing it to be a fisherman who had kindled the fire, and laid down to sleep, he thought no more of it. The next morning early, when again at the same place, he saw the man still lying there, and knowing that he must be dead, he raised an alarm, and in a few minutes several persons crossed the river and proceeded to the place. In the woods a short distance from the sand bar, was [illegible], and nearly a foot further [illegible] the body of a woman with the head [illegible] and near by a [illegible] with one lace [illegible]. [illegible] more even than this was the [illegible] of a woman lying upon her right side, with legs, abdomen and breasts burned to a crisp and her [illegible]. The coroner was sent for, and his inquest [illegible] several hundred persons was upon the ground, one of whom identified the bodies as those of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Young, who resided on St. Clair street. The remains were removed to the city, and having been examined by physicians, and the jury impanneled by the coroner, the additional fact was discovered that Mrs. Young had been shot with a pistol, the ball being found in her brain.

THE PERSONS MURDERED

Had been residents of this city for several years, and were considered very respectable, both being members in good standing of Trinity Methodist Church. Young had at one time been a clerk in [illegible] but had for two or three years engaged in no settled business, although [illegible] sums of money, and creating a good deal. He passed [illegible] and a skillful trader, but whatever his business may have been, it was probably, as he had [illegible] and on the day of the murder, was known to be in possession of seven or eight thousand dollars. It was not until several days after the murder that the public concerned [illegible] so much money, and this was greatly heightened when after a few weeks it was ascertained that but a few thousand dollars worth of property could be found at all, and nearly [illegible] by him, a [illegible]. Mrs. Young was a [illegible] in [illegible] for [illegible] years. [illegible] in Philadelphia.

THE EXAMINATION.

[illegible] the [illegible] after the [illegible] day [illegible] secretly, but the evidence [illegible] that the Youngs [illegible] about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, to go out riding, and that he had a large sum of money in his person, which money was not found on the corpse. Several persons [illegible] in various parts of the vicinity of Cold Springs [illegible] heard the report of a gun, which upon [illegible] and a little girl [illegible] [illegible] to the end of the sand bar [illegible] [illegible] of the ground jury, has been kept very secret, and so far as the public is concerned, about all that is known is that the murder was committed and that three persons have been indicted by the grand jury for the commission of the crime. The coroner's jury [illegible] in session, taking testimony, until October 7th, when a [illegible] verdict was returned, charging the deed upon Wm. J. Abrams, Nancy E. Clem and Silas A. Hartman. [illegible] arrested on the 29th of September. Hartman on the 2d, and on October 5th [illegible] Mrs. Clem, who had been under [illegible] was arrested. The grand jury [illegible] of October, and on the 29th returned bills of indictment against the above named persons. On the 31st they were arraigned in the Criminal Court and a [illegible] alleging informalities in the action of the grand jury, was made by their attorneys. The next day the plea was overruled by the court and exceptions taken, a motion to quash the indictment was made on technical grounds, which was overruled and excepted to, after which the parties severally pleaded not guilty, and the trial of Mrs. Clem on the indictment charging her with the murder of Nancy J. Young was set for this morning.

THE PARTIES ACCUSED

Have, we believe, all borne good characters. Mrs. Clem has been a resident of this place for sixteen or seventeen years, and where known as a pleasant, lively, and agreeable little woman, but never giving any evidence of that remarkable ability which Madam Rumor has credited her with in the last two months. Silas Hartman, her brother, has not lived here a great while, but for a long time worked at his trade as a carpenter in Pike township. William J. Abrams is also a carpenter, and has worked occasionally here. He has been living in the city since the close of the war. During the war he was a private in the Seventy-ninth regiment, and was one of the best soldiers of that excellent regiment, in which good soldiers were the rule. He and Young had always been intimate friends. It was through Young that Abrams came to live here, and their families have always been on terms of the closest intimacy.

THEORIES.

Probably every man and woman in this community has had his or her theory of the murder and the means which led to its commission, and probably nearly every one of [illegible] these theories have been based upon some unfounded story. As to how true will be, however, the event of the week, if the trial proceeds, will determine. All will [illegible] in the hope that it will result in the unveiling of the dark mystery and the detection of the perpetrators of this awful crime, and the bringing of them to the punishment they so justly deserve.

☞ At the first representation of the new burlesqued "King Candaules," at the Great theater, in St. Petersburg, the danseuse, Mlle Henriette Dor, whose [illegible] was received in addition to other presents, a diadem of [illegible] valued at 7,000 roubles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gathering of Members of Congress and Preparations for an Active Session.

[From the New York Herald, of Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1868.

Senators, grave and reverend, and Representatives, bold and brave are just beginning to trickle into the national capital. Next week the stream will be vastly enlarged, and with the host of rejoicing legislators will come the countless swarms of swaggering, jobbing, lobbying and intriguing office hunters and politicians. The lazy torpor that overcomes this deserted city after Congress adjourns is beginning to wear off. Pennsylvania avenue is brightening up, and ever and anon in a walk along its sunny side between the treasury building and the capitol grounds some face is sure to make its appearance as a harbinger of returning joy to hotels and boardinghouse keepers. The bulk of Senators at present here is about the representation of the Lower House. Senator Morton arrived last week from the West, looking somewhat more robust in the face than usual, but still suffering from paralytic affection of the lower limbs. Earnest and hard-working, he may be found in his room at the hotel, laying into the about kind of mean to [illegible], [illegible] a schedule he [illegible] of [illegible], and literally up to his eyes in business of far-reaching national importance.

Senator Trumbull came here just as soon as he from [illegible] the grand [illegible] of the West, and though in his [illegible] he cannot be [illegible] his residence on Capitol Hill devoted to his [illegible], he [illegible] somewhat from the increased attentions of relatives and friends. He congratulates the inauguration of the next Executive as the opening page of the grandest epoch in American history. The disposition of the prostrate sections of the country at the present moment he is sanguine enough to believe tends strongly to peace and fraternization, and if allowed to have its way will result in the true restoration of National unity. The country will then bound forward with redoubled energy and strength in the path of progress, and the term of General Grant's administration will mark the record of the Republic as the Augustan era of prosperity and peace. He discredits the rumor that the Cabinet of the President elect is already cut and dried. Between now and the 4th of March events may transpire which would necessitate an entire remodeling of any cabinet which might now be arranged. It would hardly be the wisest policy for General Grant to make the complexion of his Cabinet of a neutral tint. The party which elected him to power will scarcely be satisfied to see any others than its representative men in the circle of his chosen advisers, and General Grant, in making his selection, may find a good many useful suggestions in the proceedings of the last session of the Fortieth Congress. Senator Trumbull cannot see any necessity whatever for further tinkering with the reconstruction laws, as they stand. "Let well enough alone" will crown the everlasting sentiment with the leading names of the Senate. Any other legislation in regard to the unsettled questions at the earliest and speediest way of [illegible] payment he deprecates strongly, though he cannot but anticipate a host of schemes, arbitrary and impossible, being introduced in the forthcoming session.

Senator Sherman is back among us again, and hard at work on the subject of finance, the element of all others in which his genius delights to expand itself. He is opposed to the luxury of Christmas holidays this session, and emphatically declares that every single hour from the day of assembling to the 3d of March will be needed for the discussion and disposal of important national questions. Other Senators are of the same opinion, and if a majority of both houses concur Washington will have to furnish the Christmas Congressional turkey.

Senator Sumner is already domiciled in his comfortable and elegant mansion, claiming a vast accumulation of correspondence, looking into the reports of matters down South and scanning the horizon of foreign affairs. He is in excellent health and spirits and prepared for any amount of legislative labor.

Senator Corbett has spent most of the interval since the adjournment in this city. The journey would from his far-off home in Oregon would almost consume the best portion of his leisure time, so he relinquished the attractions of the Pacific slope for the quiet monotony of Washington society. He is another of our Senatorial financiers, and though the various schemes he brought forward at the last session were lost in a lately received, he is sanguine the legislative wisdom of Congress will yet revert to the monetary ideas he has hitherto [illegible].

Senator Pomeroy is taking it leisurely since he came. The railroad interests of Kansas and the country lying west of it are still, however, in his keeping.

Senators Cole, Harlan, Edmunds, Howe and Drake are settling themselves down to the preparation of various kinds of business for the consideration of Congress, and Senator Rice, of Arkansas, [illegible], of Alabama, and Osborne, of Florida, three Southern members, are [illegible] the [illegible] best for those [illegible] in the national councils.

Among the members of the House, whose presence we have been already favored with, are E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, the Cerberus of the nation's exchequer, and, as some erroneously imagine, the guardian, preceptor, and director of Gen. Grant. C. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is also here from the Prairie State. W. S. Lincoln, from New York, and John W. Chanler, from the same great State, arrived a few days ago. William Loughridge arrived to-day from Iowa. F. W. Kellogg, from Alabama, has been [illegible] here some time, and so has J. M. Cavanaugh, delegate from Montana.

The foregoing comprise the representation so far. None of the recently elected Congressmen have yet made their appearance, but when they do, the hospitable matrons of our boardinghouses are prepared to extend to them a dear and cordial welcome.

THE REFORMED GAMBLER.

J. H. Green Acquitted of Embezzling.

[From the Lawrenceburg Ind. Press.

Jonathan H. Green, known as the reformed gambler, was, by a requisition from G. V. Hays, of Ohio, taken on the 6th of May last to Athens county, Ohio, to answer on the charge of embezzling $2,800. Green was released on a writ there and returned to his family in July, and at the 9th of the present month appeared and was acquitted, the prosecution having been abandoned by the State on the ground that there was no cause for action.

When the arrest was made Green was at his home in Lawrenceburg, where he has been known since his birth, over [illegible] years, and where all his acts, good and bad, during his twelve years of gambling life and twenty-two years as a reformed gambler, were well known. His [illegible] never warranted the belief that he was guilty of the charge that caused the arrest. Green had enemies and friends in his native town, but neither of them believed him guilty. They were correct. He returned on Monday last an injured man, and it is no more than what is due him that all the newspapers that so readily heralded his arrest should now publish, with his announcement. They cannot undo the wrong he has sustained by the foul tongue of slander and conspiracy to ruin him, but they may aid to reinstate his moral reputation.

The Express Companies.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 28.

The negotiations relative to express companies have resulted in the consolidation of the American and Merchants' Union Companies. The articles of association have been formally executed, with the following board of directors: Henry Wells, Elmore P. Ross, Wm. G. Fargo, Wm. C. Beardsley, Edward B. Judson, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., James C. Fargo, John N. Knapp, Johnson Livingston, Clinton T. Backus, James M. Thompson, Theo. M. Pomeroy and Ross P. Clapp. At an election of officers held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected—President, Wm. G. Fargo; Vice President, Theo. M. Pomeroy; Treasurer, Elmore P. Ross; Secretary, John N. Knapp; General Superintendent and Assistant Treasurer, James C. Fargo. The new arrangement goes into effect immediately. It is expected that the present business of the new company will be adjusted to the new consolidation the coming week, and that from that time the new [illegible] the [illegible] express arrangements [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] between the two companies, the details of which will be made [illegible] at the earliest possible day. For the purpose of effecting this arrangement Messrs. John A. Green, Jr., H. W. Slocum and E. G. Stone on the part of the Merchants' Union [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

THE FORRESTS.

General Forrest and his Brothers in a Row at Memphis.

The following is from the Memphis Post of the 27th. If it is a true account of the affair named, it is the first time the truth has ever appeared in the Post under such circumstances:

At the race in Memphis last Thursday, General N. B. Forrest and Squire M. P. Dickinson acted as judges. A dispute about one of the heats arose between them. Dickinson declared that the decision had been given without consulting him. General Forrest flew into a rage, and finally slapped the Squire's face. The Squire, who is a white-haired old man, drew a pistol, but was prevented by bystanders from discharging it. Forrest's two brothers and his friends, to the number of fifteen or twenty, whipped out their pistols and charged on the old man. The policemen on the ground seemed to be intimidated, and instead of boldly stepping up to the belligerents and the disorderly throng and disarming and arresting them, they began to beseech General Forrest and his friends, who made a general rush for the unfortunate Squire, in the most cautious and conspicuous terms, to desist.

Their verbal etiquette was of no avail. The rioters gnashed their teeth with their pistols, while their wild, excited eyes protruded far out of their sockets in eagerness for the blood of the heavy-handed Squire. Jesse and William Forrest, with pistols in each hand, were prominent in the tragical scene. Deputy Sheriff Wright seized the arms of the former and prevented him shooting, but Will Forrest, retreating a few steps from the crowd which besieged the Squire, discharged one shot in the direction of Sergt. Brown, of the 1st District, and patrolman George Schoeke. Which of the parties the shot was intended for is not known, but the ball passed through the Sergeant's coat on the left side, and into the abdomen of the patrolman. Fortunately the ball struck the button fastening Mr. Schoeke's overcoat, causing it to glance and range along one side of the abdomen, without penetrating the intestines. Sergeant Smith, of the Sanitary Police, about this time, as we are informed, succeeded in securing the Squire's pistol, and, stepping up to General Forrest and exposing the weapon in his pocket, remarked, "I've got his pistol." Whereupon the general grabbed it and quietly pocketed it, with the remark that he would see that no harm was done.

The wounded man was immediately taken to his home, No. 81 Charleston avenue, where his wound was dressed. Sergeant Brown, whose conduct is said to have been praiseworthy in the affair, and patrolman Mike Dea, arrested Wm. Forrest, and, quickly marching him from the ground, brought him to town and locked him up in the stationhouse, where he was confined till this forenoon, when he appeared before Justice Griffith, upon the charge of shooting with intent to kill, and was bound over in the sum of $1,000.

Soon after the arrest of Wm. Forrest, the angry crowd quieted down, but no further arrests were made, though scores of parties were known to have deadly weapons in their possession. Order being restored, General Forrest mounted the stand, and after a brief explanation resigned his position as judge, but upon being importuned by his friends he consented to remain, and the fourth heat was run, the Cockrell horse winning in 3:07½. 'Squire Dickinson remained on the ground, refusing to act as judge, however, till the assemblage left.

The rumors on the street this morning are strongly indicative that the difficulty is not yet over.

Officer Schoeke is reported by his physician as in a critical condition this morning.

BILLY BOTTOM.

The King of the London Beggars.

From the Galaxy.

Everybody in London knows Billy Bottom. Four times up and four times down does he make and has he made for six-and-twenty years his daily circuit of Regent street, starting from the Piccadilly circus and turning to retrace his steps at the southeast corner of Oxford street; and though constantly under the feet of the vast crowd that forever flow through the thoroughfare, or threading his way among the thousands of carriages that, from 1 P. M. to 6 of every day of the season, make it the gayest concourse in Europe, he has never but once been injured, and then not seriously. Billy is a strong-built man, with brawny chest and muscular arms; his head phrenologically good, and his face fresh as an Englishman's should be in that equable climate at the age of forty-six; but he stands, or sits rather, for he was born without legs, only twenty-seven and a half inches high. Strapped to a square board, just large enough for a seat and which becomes part of himself, by means of two clamps, one in each hand, he [illegible] the means of safe, if not rapid, locomotion. He is as much a part of Regent street, is Billy, as is the lion of Northumberland House, or the monument on Tower Hill.

Billy's rich. Of that there is no doubt. And then he is the beggars' king. Once every year, on the fourth day of Christmas, or the 29th of December—for then, if ever, what with Christmas boxes, what with annual savings, the street-sweeps, tramps, vagrants, cadgers and prigs are all well-to-do at the great gathering at the "Crossed Stockings," St. Giles, where a meeting is held of the ragged sort fraternity within the metropolis for the adoption of rules to govern begging for the succeeding year, which meeting is followed by a dinner—Mr. Wm. Bottom presides, makes the introductory speech after the cloth is removed, keeps strictest order and names the persons who are to respond to the various toasts.

Billy has held this position since 1856, when Sam Stoone, his predecessor, the Charing Cross crossing-sweeper, was killed by a runaway fire engine team, leaving to his heirs, as his will at Doctor's Commons shows, between £7,000 and £8,000. Sam had been beggars' king for thirteen years. Billy succeeded him, not so much for reputed wealth as for an address in the profession, which achieves wonderful success, and which furnishes a store of anecdote for the usual weekly gatherings of the beggars' club. He has just met a gentleman and lady among thousands hurrying past. They are Americans. He has just caught the lady's eye. She stops to ask him a question. The point is gained. He has read her sympathies at once. And whether they are moved by philanthropy or pity, or sorrow or Christian charity, he interprets them instantly, and becomes to his admirer the exponent of just what large-hearted souls need. He never plays the role of Canning's "Needy Knife-Grinder"—

"Story? God bless you, I have none to tell, sir."

but has at hand a character and a tale so suited to the occasion that the unwary never detect the imposture. Besides, he is the most courteous of petitioners for alms, never importunate, and from the "Thank you" for the ha'pence, "Thank you, I'm obliged to you," for sixpence, to "God bless you, sir! Much obliged to you, sir! God repay you, sir!" for the shilling, is the best bred of beggars.

I have introduced Billy Bottom because he stands the acknowledged head of more than sixty thousand professed beggars in London. He is wise. He does not drink. He assumes no disguise. He has a wife and family whom he supports respectably. In fact, he is not unlike, save in the misfortune of being born without legs, his great predecessor, John Yorkey Vernon, who died many years ago in Baird street. Vernon left more than £20,000. But he made it by speculating with the proceeds of his begging. Though never appearing in public save in his rags, he left several sons who took care of his gains.

☞ Persiani did not like Patti's marriage with the worthless Caux, and the [illegible] he did not believe in the stability of the Second Empire, and thought that after the overthrow of Louis Napoleon, his prominent tools and courtiers would be [illegible]. He never alluded to her marriage after her return from [illegible] but was she [illegible] and when [illegible] He was very fond of her, and is said to have composed for her [illegible] pieces, which she will [illegible] When Patti [illegible] Rossini [illegible] She called him "papa," and he generally spoke of her as "la mia cara figlia adottiva."

☞ In one part of London—the district bounded by Cheapside and Lombard street—there are no less than forty churches within a district of a mile in length, having an aggregate population of a square mile. There are no less than forty different churches huddled together. The Pall Mall Gazette says that in these churches [illegible] a very large average congregation, and [illegible] is the average salary of a clergyman. St. Paul's, which, though in the same neighborhood, [illegible] to the [illegible] churches [illegible].

ROMANCE ON THE RAIL.

How a Wealthy Pittsburg Merchant Traveled with a Female Treasury Clerk from Chicago.

From the Pittsburg Post, 29th.

One of our wealthy and respected Pittsburg merchants—the father of grown up daughters, but he himself rather of young and prepossessing appearance—played the part of lover on the Chicago train the other day, which promised at the time to be very agreeable. We have the particulars from Conductor D——, of the P. F. W. and C. R. R., who, having his wits about him, lost no opportunity to acquaint himself of all the facts.

Our Pittsburg friend came from Chicago. In the same 'bus that brought him to the depot there, was a magnificent, queenly-looking woman, with auburn curls flowing gracefully over a splendid pair of shoulders, soft, *spirituelle* eyes, and clad in one of those bewitching walking dresses that invariably smash a susceptible man's heart if the foot be well dressed and exposed. It was the most natural thing in the world for our good-looking Pittsburg friend to seize the little morocco satchel with one hand and the soft taper fingers of the lady with the other hand, and gallantly assist her out of the rear of those Chicago 'buses. One bewitching smile, by way of "thank'ee," and could old Pittsburg refuse a further escort. Not he. But then and there he constituted himself her *cavaliero*, and tripping lightly by her side, he ushered her into the ladies' reception room. Another gracious smile, and then the little-gloved hand made a dive for that bewitching little apperture which would tempt most anyone to play the pickpocket. A little pearl portmonnaie is brought out, opened, and a fifty dollar bill produced. "May I trouble you?" in a soft, trembling, half-frightened tone, accompanied by a third languid smile. Pittsburger couldn't "see" the trouble; on the contrary it was a pleasure. Taking the bill, "where to, madam?" "Washington, if you please," and another smile sandwiched itself between Pittsburger's vest and his undershirt. To the ticket office he rushed, bought his own ticket here and then handed the lady's bill to the agent for "one to Washington via Pittsburg." Of course the agent couldn't change the bill, in fact, agents are a little too smart to change fifty-dollar bills when they have not a moment's time to inspect them. Time was nearly up, and so Pittsburg changed the bill himself, got her a ticket, and reported for duty. Should he leave her then? Not by any means, but, grasping the satchel, he smiled her toward the train. Two seats were secured; one turned over so that the little feet might have a resting place when wearied; and then by her side Pittsburg threw himself back with an air, as if saying, "Lucky dog!"

How the cars traveled, and how the little tongue rattled. "Is he married?" and Pittsburg blushed and blurted out a "No," that made him gasp like a stuck pig. Station after station flew past, and still the little tongue rattled on. She was a widow; her husband was the distinguished General Smith, who was killed by guerrillas; she had been rewarded for her loss by a clerkship in the Treasury Department, which position she had filled to the satisfaction of many members of Congress. But that horrid Secretary had lately discharged her with many others, and now she felt that the world was all a blank. She had friends, but well raised and used to all the luxuries of life, how could she become a burden to them? And Pittsburg abstractedly sighed, "How could you?"

"Fort Wayne! Twenty minutes for dinner!" sung out the brakeman. "Would she dine?" and again Pittsburg played the gallant. Two dinners, "a dollar fifty," and Pittsburg again went for his wallet. In the cars again, and a few minutes' languid conversation; and then the lady became "heavy." "Was she ill?" "Yes; that is to say, I am used to having my *siesta* after dinner, and if I miss it my head always aches." [Pittsburg didn't know that Treasury clerks indulged in *siestas*, but then it might be so, as he had never been a female Treasury clerk.] What was Pittsburg's strong arm and shoulder for, if it was not to shield and support the weaker vessel? And so the arm went around the little bust, and the little head, with its wealth of golden curls, dropped down on his larboard side. Another grateful smile, and then she was still. Never in the strictest days of the Puritans did Deacon Jones sit so bolt upright in his pew as did Pittsburg maintain a rigid uprightness, for fear he might disturb his precious charge. All the way to Crestline did he support the delicate form, but he felt, when the brakeman cried, "Crestline—twenty minutes for supper!" that twenty more minutes would have broken his back. Another meal; another "dollar fifty," and Pittsburg the cashier.

Now, every one knows the ride from Chicago to Pittsburg is a long one, and it is only endurable by taking the sleeping car at Crestline. So thought our friend, and he had telegraphed from Fort Wayne for one section. After the sleeping car had been switched on, Pittsburg, with his fair charge—who had opposed it just a little—went on board. He was shown his section, and again the little tongue commenced to rattle on, but this time in a sadder strain. What had she done? What was she doing? Here had she given all her confidence to a perfect stranger, and might he not betray her? The world had been a sorrowful one to her; all she had was her good name. What would become of her if that was lost? And this all with such moving sighs and sobs, that Pittsburg went under.

"Come rest on this bosom, my own stricken deer,"

and Pittsburg poured forth more protestations of love than his good wife had ever heard in her lifetime. Peace followed, and then it seemed they were

"Two souls with but a single thought."

The colored American citizen was summoned and the section "made up." Everything promised auspiciously. Just then the conductor came through. "Tickets!" he cried, and Pittsburg looked up as he reached them out. The conductor looked down as he took them. There eyes met. "How are you, uncle?" said the conductor. Pittsburg wilted; again he gasped like a stuck pig. And now the *fun*. Pittsburg excused himself from "Mrs. Smith" a moment and went forward. There he remained until he reached this place. Next morning he paid out the fifty dollar bill and in an hour it came back—"counterfeit," said the man; and again Pittsburg gasped. "Mrs. Smith" went on to Washington twenty-eight dollars better off than when she left Chicago, and it is hoped she is filling some other responsible position "to the satisfaction of many members of Congress."

OH, FIE!

How a Woman Got Mixed up in a Dog Fight and Lost Her Hoops.

From the Philadelphia Press, 28th.

The Fifth ward is remarkable for pugilistic encounters among men, and any one who desires a fight need not go far into its precincts without being accommodated. Last evening a fight occurred in which a man, a woman and two dogs were singularly mixed up. The manner of the extraordinary proceeding is, as near as we can gather the facts, as follows: Lieutenant Goddey, at Fifth and Spruce streets, had his attention attracted by the cries of a boy who complained that his leg had been injured by a fall. Two women stopped and expressed sympathy with the boy, and while they and the Lieutenant were endeavoring to alleviate his condition two dogs got to fighting. One dog ran around behind one of the women, and the other dog pitched at his antagonist, taking the shortest course under the dress of the woman. The result was, that the mentioned dog forced his head through the hoops worn by the woman, and in this position seized the other dog. At this dog who was fastened in the hoops plunged forward, away went the woman with him, and as he attempted to pull the other dog [illegible] the woman had to come along. The woman screamed terrifically, and her companion did likewise. A crowd assembled, and the woman [illegible] the dog [illegible] was being eaten up. Lieutenant Goddey closed about the woman [illegible] hold of the dog by the hind legs and he pulled at the [illegible] but the dog was in the hoops and [illegible] around the dog's neck. Lieutenant Goddey now [illegible] the dog's head, [illegible] the consequence being that dog, man and woman rolled on the pavement in a heterogeneous mass, the other dog jumping around all the time to seize his enemy. The Lieutenant finally gave a terrific jerk at the hoops, which parted at the waist, and the dog started off, dragging the woman a short distance, when she became disengaged from them and the dog went off with the skirt, his head still in captivity. The woman demanded a new skirt from the Lieutenant, in which she was backed up by her friend, whereupon the Lieutenant, having become exhausted at the dog fight, beat a retreat, he not desiring a battle with a woman that night.

"THE RELIABLE GENTLEMAN."

A Chapter on Confederate Rumors During the War.

Mr. Edward A. Pollard is writing for the Pittsburg Post a series of chapters about "the rebellion." The following on "Confederate Rumors" is his last:

Further doubts were out of the question, as the man was well known as a respectable citizen, and so the story went into the columns of The Examiner as "another Yankee atrocity." Next day it was ascertained that Leesburg had not been shelled, that not a gun had been fired on the day referred to, and that the town was basking quietly in the sun. We never had an explanation of the story that was imposed upon us, but it is probably this: The man had heard that Leesburg was bombarded; he believed it firmly, absolutely in his own mind there could be no mistake about it; and finding it doubted in [illegible], he thought to enforce what he considered the truth by adding the story of the little child, &c., and representing himself as a personal witness of the occurrence. Yet this man would have been insulted to have been called a liar, and probably was terribly mortified at what he considered a harmless and innocent invention, and one, indeed, sophistically used as a means of conviction of the main truth.

Again, toward the close of 1863, an "intelligent gentleman" arrived on the Mississippi, related that he had traveled through a great part of the State of Texas with an envoy from England, who had come through Mexico on his way to Richmond, and had actually exhibited to him both his credentials and his letters of authority to recognize the Confederacy. What was most notable of the story was that its bearer was well known to many of the Western newspapers, which, in relating the agreeable news, vouched for him as a gentleman whose honor, veracity and intelligence were absolutely indisputable. So there was an uproar of joyful excitement from one end to the other of the Confederacy. Unfortunately, however, for the sequel, the envoy never arrived at Richmond, or put in an appearance in the cis-Mississippi. The truth of the story is probably that the "intelligent gentleman" had been imposed upon by an adventurer, and was so sure of his news that he thought himself safe in adding the circumstances of having seen his paper, bearing the royal seal, thus persuading the public to believe a fact of which he himself entertained no misgivings nor doubts.

The effect of this multitude of rumors on the public mind of the South could not but be to strain and distress and ultimately to demoralize it. It could not end otherwise than in blinding the sensibilities of the people. Mr. Davis did not have practical sense enough to appreciate this disastrous effect of the secresy and exclusiveness in which he insisted upon conducting public affairs; he could not understand how the country suffered from his feverish fancies of imperialism, and how, at last, overburdened with anxieties, and dulled by excessive excitement, it was losing its emotions and thus its inspiration in the war. It was significant how the public mind of the Confederacy in the last periods of its career descended to a condition of dull expectation. Its heart was worn out by the pendulous swing in which it oscillated from hope to fear. The very extent of rumors diminished the sensibilities with which they were received, and disheartened the Confederacy to a degree which many perceived without the least suspicion of its cause.

In the North there could be no equal to the demoralization of the South from excessive rumors. These false statements of the war were plentiful; but, with the doors of Congress open, and with public curiosity having its usual access to the government, barring only operations strictly military, the field for rumors was, of course, partial and contracted. In the South this field was illimitable.

Mr. Davis bolted every door of the Government, and every time he turned the key on a public measure, he uncaged on the other hand, a flock of rumors. They darkened the air; they preyed on the hearts of the people. Many of those rumors were of the most cruel description, heartless cheats of the little that remained to the people of hope. Like the Indian bats which are said to fan with their pinions the wound they make in the body of the sleeper, so as to soothe and not disturb him, while they drink from his veins, so these insidious winged creatures of the imagination fed on the life blood of the Confederacy, dying while it indulged in dreams.

About the last of the important, and certainly the most cruel of the false rumors of Richmond, was one circulated there but two days before the final battles in front of Petersburg. These were dark days; the public gloomy, and despondent, worn and dejected faces in the streets of Richmond. No one outside the circle of Mr. Davis' confidences knew what strength Lee had, or what was the "situation." Into this mist of ignorance and despondency darted a ray of light. An early morning train from Petersburg sped to the capital with the news that General Lee had made a night attack on the enemy, and in the summary phrase of the report (not official, but averred to be the forerunner of such) and "crushed his whole line." The news was generally believed in Richmond, and although the Government must have obtained its contradiction in a few moments by the telegraph of which it had exclusive possession, it, with as little feeling as of judgment, allowed the pleasant delusion to linger in the excited minds of the people. Such was the credit the report obtained that it was told at the bedside of John M. Daniel, chief editor of the Examiner, as a last comfort to the dying man, then almost in his last agonies, and too feeble to do more than nod his satisfaction. Next day John Mitchell regretted in The Examiner that its editor, who had labored so much for the Southern Confederacy, had died almost at the moment that its arms had gained a great victory, and when it had probably crossed the fitful boundary of its fortunes, and passed into the grand illumination of final success. Alas for human hopes, and false comforts for the dead and dying—a few days later, and Richmond was crowned with an illumination; but it was of the flames of fire that signaled the approach of the enemy, and waved over the grave of the Southern Confederacy.

THE P. R.

Arrangements for a $500 Mill.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29th.

On the 10th of next month John Latterty and James Bayton are to fight, at catch weights, for $500 a side, according to the rules of the Prize Ring, latest London revised, within fifty miles of this city, somewhere in Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky. The fact that these men are not professional fighters may justify the idea that their battle may possibly be a fair one and well fought. They are novices, comparatively, and ordinarily hard-working men. James Bayton, who is in active training out at the Two-mile House, on the Georgetown road, back of Newport, is a hearty, fresh-looking Welshman of thirty-one years, of square build, and five feet five and a half inches in hight. He expresses confidence in his ability to win, and is certainly sparing no pains to put himself in a condition favorable to that termination of the affair. There is nothing of the "scrapper" in his appearance, as his skin is as fair as a young girl's, and his cheeks glow with the ruddy bloom of healthy blood.

Laferty, who is also about thirty-one years, is from New Orleans. In April of 1865 he fought Steph. McDonald, near St. Louis. This battle was a draw, we believe. He has had considerable experience as a second, but is not a veteran fighter by any means. However, in his knowledge of the ring he has some advantage over his opponent. His hight is five feet seven inches. It is probable that the odds will be in his favor when the work of the ring commences on the 10th. He is training at Barney Fram's, St. Lawrence, in Covington, but does not appear to be working as [illegible].

☞ Sir Alexander Grant has been formally installed into office as principal of Edinburgh University. Mr. Thomas Carlyle's term as Lord Rector of the University has expired, and at a meeting of the students to choose his successor no less than eight candidates were proposed, among them Mr. Tennyson, Lord Stanley, Rev. Dr. Cairns, Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Robert Lowe. The show of hands was declared to be in favor of the Poet Laureate, but a poll was demanded on behalf of Lord Stanley and Dr. Cairns.

☞ Among the passengers by the Liverpool steamer, on Thursday, was Steven J. Meany, who was convicted in Ireland on a charge of Fenianism, sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and subsequently liberated after eighteen months' incarceration on condition that he would leave immediately for the United States and not return to the British dominions.

THE ULSTER COUNTY MURDER.

Identification of the Murdered Woman. With Other Facts Connected with the Crime.

Correspondence N. Y. Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 27.

It has been now ascertained that the victim of the recent mysterious roadside murder is Mrs. Jeremiah Smith, wife of Jacob, Wurtsborough, Sullivan county. He started from home on Saturday, at 1 P. M., in a one-horse wagon, with his wife, professing to take her to Olive, Ulster county, to visit her daughter, who, he professed to her, had been badly hurt and wished her immediate presence. He returned to Wurtsborough on Sunday, stating that his horse had given out, and that he had sent his wife on to her daughter's by a chance ride, and had come back for the children to take them to the same place. He left again on Tuesday with the children. After he left, his house was entered by the citizens and it was found that he had carried off everything in the house except one old trunk, which was opened, and in it was found a remnant of a piece of goods which is exactly similar to the dress found on the murdered woman. The piece of brown paper is identified, from the writing on it, to have come from the store of Cyrus [illegible], in Wurtsborough. Detective Surine was sent to-day to Olive after the daughter of Mrs. Smith. He first saw her husband, to whom, without saying anything about the murder, he exhibited one of the photographs taken of the body, and asked if he knew that woman, to which the husband answered, "It is my wife's mother." Surine then saw Mrs. Dunnigan, the daughter, who also identified the picture as a photograph of her mother. Mr. Surine then brought her to Kingston, and she, Surine, District Attorney E. L. Westbrook and the Coroner have gone to Rochester to exhume the body, and see if the daughter also recognize the body. The daughter, Mrs. Dunnigan, bears a strong resemblance to the photograph. Smith has not been heard from since he left Wurtsborough on Tuesday last, nor have the children been heard from. The latter fact creates horrible suspicions hereabouts. The horse and wagon belonged to a Mr. Boyce, in Monticello, and were returned to him, not by Smith in person, but by a boy whom he sent there with it. On the Sunday of the murder a cushion was picked up on the road eight or ten miles from where the murder was committed, on the road toward Ellenville, stained with blood. The cushion and whip are held for identification by Mr. Boyce, who owned the wagon. District Attorney Westbrook will be back to-morrow. Mrs. Dunnigan told Detective Surine that Mr. Smith, her mother's husband, always acted as though he was afraid of an arrest; that he had once before been married, and what had become of his first wife she did not know, and the gentlemen who were here from Sullivan county say that Smith always fastened up his wife in a room by herself at night, while he slept in another room with two axes and a pistol ready at hand. The three children spoken of are two girls, one aged five and the other twelve. The third child is a boy eight years of age, all children of Mrs. Smith's former husband, Jacob Hornback.

It seems that some days previous to the alleged murder, Smith and wife, who lived about two miles west from Wurtsborough, on the road to Monticello, had stayed all night at Mr. Samuel Greman's hotel in Wurtsborough, he (Smith) saying that they were too tired to walk home, as they had walked from Port Jervis. Mrs. Smith had then on the dress in which she was murdered. When the New York papers, which contained the description of the body found in Rochester and of her dress, were received in Wurtsborough, the account was read to Mr. Greman at the tea-table of his daughter-in-law. It at once struck Mr. Greman that the body was that of Mrs. Smith, and he, with some neighbors, then went to Smith's house, found it vacated and stripped of all furniture, except the trunk, which was opened with the result hereinbefore detailed. Mr. German then immediately proceeded to Kingston, where he arrived last night, and communicated the information, which we have every reason to believe will unvail the mysterious murder.

MYSTERY ON MYSTERY.

On the day the telegraphic account of the above appeared in our columns, the following account of the desertion of three little children at Clyde came to our hand. There is scarcely a doubt that the murderer described above is the person who left the children at the railroad station:

On Thursday last a man arrived at Clyde with three children, on the three o'clock P. M. local freight train, and stopped at the Junction Hotel. He seated the children at the stove to warm, took off his overcoat and muffler, and stepped out of the door upon the platform. The evening train soon came along, and the man has not been seen since. The children are represented as being bright and intelligent. They gave their names as Mary E. Hornback, aged twelve years, Leonard Hornback, aged nine years, and Rosalie, aged four years. They say the man who left them is named Smith, that he was their stepfather, and that their mother went to Olive City with a man from New York, to her daughter's, as she was sent for in a great hurry. She left them with this man and a neighboring woman, and he started with them to go where their mother was, and came here and left them. The children will be properly cared for. An effort is being made to discover their friends, and, if possible, to arrest the monster who could thus desert helpless children.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.

A Remarkable Case of Self-destruction.

From the Philadelphia North American, 26th ult.

In Second street, next door to Southwark Hall, is a drug store. Its proprietor had an employe, a lad 12 years of age, who washed bottles, swept out the store, and ran errands, as occasion called for. He was a bright little fellow, who lived with his mother in a line of buildings contiguous to the hall, known as Placid Place. The mother is a woman named Crossly. She seems to have visited the boy with oft-repeated and severe flagellations. On Tuesday night, while for a moment he was alone in the store, yet smarting from the lash, he went to a shelf in the store upon which was an array of bottles, each labeled poison, and bearing above this inscription a skull and cross-bones.

The child knew the emblems upon the bottles indicated poison. Thrusting into one of them his pocket-knife, he withdrew a modicum of white powder, wrapped it in paper, and took it with him to his home. He ate his frugal supper and retired to sleep. Yesterday morning he arose, took his powder and swallowed it. The result was almost immediate. The mother, frightened almost to distraction, sent for Dr. Thos. S. Reed, whose residence is nearly opposite to the hall. The gentleman was in an instant at the bedside. He pronounced the child to be poisoned. The little fellow retained consciousness sufficiently long to tell what he had done, and then died. All the indications show that the jar or bottle from which the child took the poison contained strychnia. He had scarcely swallowed it before its effects upon the circulation were manifest. Dr. Reed could administer no antidote with any effect. Collapse followed. Half an hour after the drug was swallowed the child was a corpse. A coroner's investigation will develop the collateral circumstances.

WHALEN.

How he Looks and what he Does.

The Toronto Globe reports Whalen to be in excellent health. He occupies an entire corridor in the prison, and is provided with every luxury consistent with his confinement. Notwithstanding this, the consciousness of approaching death hangs heavily over him. He makes a painful effort to appear careless and indifferent under observation, and contracts his forehead and puckers his mouth with a feeble attempt at bravado, while the glance of his eyes seem to indicate timidity. His red-colored side whiskers are being rapidly filled up to a regular beard by the growth of unshaven hair on his chin. The use of a razor is, of course, prohibited. In a recent conversation he touched on every phase of his case with great volubility. Instead of showing despondency under his doom, he referred to it with less concern than any of his listeners. With an assurance of his innocence, he coupled an anathema on those who swore away his life, and he declared that it was only out of pity to them he desired to live. For himself he expected to be happier in the world to come; but regretted the fate of those whose evidence condemned him, because, though lying under the odium of now much more than they, yet God, who knew all things, could tell who were the innocent and who the guilty.

THE KENTUCKY RIVER.

Importance and Progress of the Work of Improvement.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette, 1st.

During the administration of Lieut. Gov. Morehead, Wm. Owsley was appointed president of the Board of Internal Improvements in Kentucky. While he held that office an appropriation was made by the Legislature of Kentucky to lock and dam the Kentucky river. It was then generally believed in the State that no dam could be built that would withstand the swift current of that river. Judge Owsley said to the engineers who had the work in charge: "We want work done that will stand. Let there be no failure in this. It is of more importance to get good locks and dams than to save a few thousand dollars." In 1842 five of these locks and dams were finished at a cost to the State of about $800,000, and they stood. These opened the Kentucky river to the navigation of boats of 200 tuns burden to Frankfort, or to Woodford Landing, the highest lock being near Clifton. It is now proposed to build ten or twelve more locks and dams between this latter point and Proctor, Owsley county. A company, having this object in view, has been organized for several years, and Morgan Brown, Esq., of Nicholasville, is their soliciting agent. They desire to raise $1,000,000 to complete the work. A part of this sum has been subscribed, without conditions, viz: Jessamine, $100,000; Garrard, $100,000; Mercer, $75,000; Estill, $50,000; Owsley, $25,000; total, $350,000. Fayette county has subscribed $200,000 on condition that $1,000,000 is raised. Madison county, upon whose borders, for sixty miles, the river runs, has not yet subscribed one cent. She taxed herself $200,000 for a one-horse railroad, running up hill and down over a ninety-two feet grade, and over which the cars will run about fifteen miles per hour, and yet refuses to give a dollar to slack water sixty miles of the river which borders her county. Madison county has some wonderfully wise advisers. Woodford county at one time subscribed $75,000 to the enterprise, but has revoked her subscription. Clarke county has as yet given nothing. Franklin has also refused to give anything to the enterprise yet. From these four last mentioned counties $250,000 is expected. Louisville is asked for $150,000, and will stand greatly in her own light if she does not promptly give it. Two propositions have been submitted to the board for the contract to build the locks and dams. The one proposes to make the locks entirely of rock and the dams of timber at a cost of $800,000 to $900,000. The other to build the locks partially of timber and the dams of timber at a cost of $600,000. The advantages of improving the river are these: 1st. It will enhance the value of the land on either side of the river for five miles about five dollars per acre. It will give that much territory a cheap transit to market for all its productions—wheat, corn, hemp, tobacco, hogs, mules, cattle and sheep. 2d. It will let out of the mountains immense quantities of coal, which the owners thereof propose to deliver at Louisville at ten cents per bushel. The present price at that point for a very limited supply of coal is sixteen cents per bushel. In the present condition of the river it is impossible to increase much the amount of coal shipped upon it. It will also let out to market an immense quantity of the best pig iron. Along the banks of the Kentucky river, from the mouth of Red river upward, is found veins of hydraulic cement rock twelve feet in thickness. There is also there found immense quantities of fire brick clay. All this will come to market when this enterprise is completed. There is already in Estill county three furnaces for smelting iron, which have a capacity of between forty and fifty tuns of pig iron per day. The amount of the iron is only limited by the means of transportation. These three furnaces employ now about one thousand men, and already on Red river, about four miles above its mouth, at the location of the two principal furnaces, accommodation for near five hundred hands and their families is in process of erection. This is but a beginning of the improvements that will take place in the counties about the three forks of Kentucky river if this improvement of this river is carried to completion. When this work is completed boats of the same tunnage that now go to Frankfort will be able to go up as high as Proctor, and will do for all that section of country what has been done for the river counties as high up as Woodford before the era of railroads. It is certainly not necessary to do more than to state the advantages which would result from this improvement to induce the counties interested to be liberal and prompt in rendering it aid. The work ought long ago to have been done, and every day it is delayed a great loss is experienced by them all. But there are men in some of these counties, to whom the people look for guidance in these matters, who never see beyond the ends of their noses, and are laying up for themselves a good heap of curses by the course they are pursuing toward it. Such men are unfit to receive the confidence of their countrymen, and the sooner they are overruled in their opposition to this scheme the better. The sums asked from each county are very small, and will be returned ten-fold to each of them immediately upon the completion of it. Let the people then take the matter in hand, and overrule these unwise counsellors, and see that the money to complete the enterprise is promptly furnished.

THE HUB.

How Boston Spent Thanksgiving Day.

[Boston Post, 28th.

The holiday Thanksgiving passed off in our city much after the accustomed method. The weather was such as to render out-door festivities beyond question. A rain from the moist southeast set in sortly after 10 A. M., which continued to drench the city until evening. There were the usual festivity gatherings—the re-unions of families—the traditional turkey, goose and pudding—the jolly goings-on in parlor, sitting-room, kitchen and elsewhere. Some of the churches were open, but few of the clergy were greeted with anything like complimentary congregations. Talking to empty pews may be dutiful, but it never inspires to any high order of eloquence. The places of amusement were all filled at each performance; in the evening they were thronged. Dividends ran high; managers were smiling as prosperous as the sky was sunless. City people for the most part stayed at home in a staid manner, and the inland districts poured their population in at eventide. There were balls at night; also, many weddings. Many a man was thankful to get a wife, and many a woman to get a husband, and the honeymoon opened joyously. This moon, it is observed, always shines at the start, and is never obscured by provoking clouds. These are a future legacy, often coming thick and stormy, sometimes without let-up. The day was observed at many of the public institutions. At South Boston, Charlestown, Deer Island, no less than at other institutions whose inmates occupy a better scale, there were extra doings, eatings, etc. As a whole, it is probable the day was as rosy as most of its predecessors for a century. In New England the day has a favorite place in the affection of the people. Our people give it great attention, equally of brain, hand and stomach. It is longed for, it is greeted at its coming, it is enjoyed, and its departure is lamented.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo has a passion for saying nice and uncommon things to everyone, and some of his responses to casual correspondents are better than enigmas. The other day he made a rather unpleasant mistake. A brick-layer of Roubaix, who was tormented by the foul fiend poesy, addressed a poetical epistle to Victor Hugo, who replied to it as follows: "I distinctly see your image in your verses—your every idea came out of a head surrounded by a wealth of blonde ringlets. Oh, my child, may you retain for a long time these blonde ringlets which the scissors of age have not yet touched." The poetical brick-layer, a man sixty-five years of age, looked decidedly perplexed upon reading these singular lines.

Beggars.

The London journals announce that the approaching winter has brought out new swarms of beggars in the streets of that city. They are also multiplying in our highways. Sturdy vagabonds meet the passers at each corner, while small children are to be seen in all directions taking their first steps in the path leading to the prison and the gallows. Public alms-asking should not be allowed, and indiscriminate alms giving, in nine cases out of ten, does more harm than good. There are provisions made for the assistance of all the deserving poor, and the other class should be managed by the police. Let us have a House of Correction, and then many who now beg can earn their own livings.

HELMBOLD.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable:

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsy?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the luster of your eye as brilliant?

The bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy yourself in society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsy.

Have you restless nights?

Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsy or liver complaint?

Now, reader, SELF-ABUSE, VENEREAL DISEASES badly cured, and SEXUAL EXCESSES, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged, they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all disease of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu!

Established upward of EIGHTEEN YEARS, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

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ALL KINDS of Smokers' Goods at Warner's southwest corner Third and Jefferson.

BRECKINRIDGE, DR. STANHOPE P. Office corner Twelfth and Madison, Louisville.

BOURLIER & WEBER—Louisville Ornamental Galvanized Iron Works, No. 76 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

BOUCHE, CHAS. J.—Eagle Coffee, Spice and Mustard Mills, corner Sixth and Green sts.

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law. Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

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CROMEY, WILLIAM—Dealer in Paper and Gunpowder, 20 south side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

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DEMOCRAT Book and Job Printing House, Green street, near Postoffice.

EDWARDS, GEO. T., Attorney at Law, No. 163 Bamberger & Bloom Block, Louisville, Ky.

EDMUNDS, JAMES T., resides at No. 34 Gray st., south side, between First and Second.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE—Corner Fourth and Green sts., under Masonic Temple.

HARLAN & NEWMAN, Attorneys at Law, Louisville, Ky., near Willard Hotel.

HAYS, WILL S., Dealer in Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.

HAYS, ROBERT W.—Attorney at Law, Center street, near Jefferson.

J. M. WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 3 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main.

JAMES, THOMAS & CO.—[illegible] and [illegible] Main and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WM.—Manufacturer and [illegible] and retail dealer in [illegible] and Walking Canes and Materials [illegible].

KING, JOHN C.—Wholesale and Retail dealer in Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets, Wooden Coffins and Undertakers' Hardware. [illegible] corner Third and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT, W. J., Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, No. 7 Jefferson st., between Second and Third.

MILLER, CHAS & SON—Real Estate Agents. Office Sixth street, near Main, east side. [illegible] buildings.

QUEENSWARE—J. DOLFINGER & CO., No. 26 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS—K. P. THIXTON & CO., No. 14 Sixth street, between Main and Jefferson.

RUY, BURRELL & CO. Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Brandies, &c., No. 7 Fifth street.

STANCLIFF & ANDERWARTHA—Architects, No. 9 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main.

SPICES—Ground and Unground, Extract Yeast Powder. C. J. BOUCHE, cor Sixth & Grayson.

WILSON, PETER & Co.—Wholesale Druggists and Proprietors of the Louisville Chemical Works, corner Fifth and Main streets.

WORM DESTROYER.

DR. W. M. WILCOX'S

Vegetable Worm Destroyer

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Destroying Worms!

THIS WORM DESTROYER is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely safe for the most delicate child. It is warranted not to contain mercury or any mineral substance in any form. Children will not object to take it, as it is PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Thousands of children die annually of worms for the want of a proper remedy at hand.

LUBRICUS.

TRICOCEPHALUS DISPAR.

TENIA SOLINAM.

NEW ALBANY, June 26th, 1868.

Dr. W. M. Wilcox: Sir—In answer to your inquiry in regard to the effect of our remedy for tapeworm, I beg leave to tell my experience. Seven years ago I discovered that I was afflicted with one of these monsters. At first it did not interfere with my health or business, but after about a year I became very sick at intervals. My health began to fail me, and I became very thin and emaciated. I commenced doctoring, and to be brief, I have paid out large sums of money to a great many physicians. I lived at Uniontown, Kentucky, when I commenced with the physicians, every one of whom I tried in that and the neighboring towns and cities, without any effect. I was told by many of them that the worm would kill me, that there was no hope, as it was virtually a question of time in my case for my death to ensue. I began to think they were right, and concluded to enlist in the service, thinking it just as well to be shot with a bullet as to die of a worm. I also had a hope that while in the service I might find some doctor who would do me some good. In this I was mistaken, as I tried every one I came in contact with during three years' service. I took every kind of medicine that could be thought of, all of which failed to remove the terrible enemy gnawing at my vitals. I finally moved to this city about a year ago, and was recommended to call and see you. At the time I came I must confess that I thought my case a hopeless one, but I am happy to say to all I never regretted that I came. The monster was entirely removed from my system after taking your treatment a few days. The worm was SIXTY SIX FEET and FIVE INCHES LONG, and I am satisfied that I am perfectly well. I have gained my strength very fast during the past few months. I most heartily recommend your remedy to all those similarly afflicted.

JOHN WEBB.

FLOYD COUNTY, July 6th, 1868.

Dr. W. M. Wilcox: Sir—In accordance with your request, I give you, and through you the public, the following facts in regard to the [illegible] of my niece, Annie Lewis, aged 14 years, of tapeworm. About twelve years ago [illegible] of the [illegible] in her system of the monster was discovered. She was always [illegible] having very little [illegible]. [illegible] heard of [illegible] of [illegible] the worm. [illegible] after the treatment of [illegible] at Louisville, who tried every [illegible] and [illegible] without avail. [illegible] of [illegible] but [illegible] to effect a cure. The effect of the worm upon her health caused her to become [illegible] for several years. All hopes of her recovery were given up, until I heard of your remedy. It performed an effectual cure in a few days, removing the entire worm, TWENTY TWO FEET FIVE INCHES LONG. Since that time the patient has gained flesh very fast, now weighing eighty-four pounds against [illegible] pounds previous to the removal of the monster. She is now enjoying good health, and a cheerful and lively [illegible], fully recovered her spirit. I can [illegible] recommend your remedy as safe and sure [illegible].

Yours, respectfully, DAVID LEWIS.

NEW ALBANY, July 6th, 1868.

Dr. W. M. Wilcox: Sir—I tried your Worm Destroyer upon one of my children, aged 7 years, and found it to be all it is represented. The child had been very puny for sometime although it was a very hearty eater. I finally tried your Worm Destroyer, and, after administering two doses, a large number of stomach worms were passed off one of which was eighteen inches long. I can recommend it to all persons as a safe and reliable remedy for the removal of worms from children.

WM. LOGUE.

W. M. WILCOX, M.D., Proprietor,

No. 91 Pearl street,

NEW ALBANY, IND.

☞ For sale by Druggists everywhere.

se19 Su,W,&Fm

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

FREDRICK KELLER.

No. 104 Green street.

Next Door to the Democrat Office.

MANUFACTURES the finest of Boots and Shoes and Congress Gaiter Uppers. He uses the very best materials and employs the best [illegible] workmen. All work in his line done [illegible] in the finest style.

SELLING OUT

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE!

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within THIRTY DAYS [illegible] we offer our large stock of

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings and Fancy Goods

AT HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST [illegible] own [illegible].

[illegible]

A. WOOLNER & CO.

[illegible]

DAILY DEMOCRAT

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

In Very Bad Taste.

It was a magnanimous spirit on the part of the Romans of old, that never permitted the erection of monuments, commemorative of the triumphs of civil war, which we would respectfully recommend to the imitation of the Christian people of the North. True, they have as yet erected but few monuments of marble or bronze, but they do what is still more offensive, perhaps, to good taste and historic truth, in continually lauding themselves for their extraordinary sacrifices in the war, their immense heroism, in comparison with which every other example of history is dwarfed to the smallest dimensions. On these occasions the moral telescope, which they use to look at their own deeds, is quite equal in magnifying power to Lord Ross' sixty-foot reflector, while the performances of other nations, ancient or contemporary, are viewed with the telescope reversed, and of course seem infinitely small.

When looked at, however, with the cool impartiality of an uninterested spectator, we are inclined to think that much of this self-glorification must seem absurd. For instance, it will not seem remarkable to the historian one hundred years from now, that a nation, with an organized government, a regular army, a powerful fleet, an overflowing treasury, and a population of twenty odd millions of rich and prosperous citizens, with the markets of the whole world open to them, and the teeming population of all Europe, from which to recruit their armies, should, at the end of a four years' struggle, have been able to overrun and subjugate eight millions of whites, inhabiting a country defended by no natural barriers, with contemptuous boundaries, without an army or navy, cut off entirely from foreign markets and foreign recruiting, without arms, ammunition, or manufactories, except such as their own energy supplied after the contest actually commenced, and worse than all, without money or national credit.

Looking at the contest without any reference to the political questions involved, the historian of the future will, it occurs to us, see far more to admire in the heroism of the South in struggling through four years of war under such disadvantages, than in the long-delayed triumph of the North. The moral and political results secured by the success of the latter, will probably be still less a subject of admiration when time has worked out the problem which is still lies darkly before the men of this generation. At present we can only see that the war has accomplished the ruin of the Southern people—that it has pauperized and made vagrants of three millions of contented blacks—that it has saddled the nation with a debt of twenty-six hundred millions of dollars—that it has been the means of introducing many dangerous innovations in the government—that it has corrupted the people, by giving them a pernicious taste for war and its feverish excitements; that it enabled the North to trample upon the rights of the Southern States, and to force upon them, at the point of the bayonet, the most obnoxious governments, and so oppress, harass and humiliate them as to build up in the Southern States an American Ireland, destined to constitute a standing threat to the Union, unless there should be a speedy return to a wiser and more magnanimous policy.

Are these such results as should be celebrated by continued peans of self-laudation? There is a small fraction only of the American people, North or South, that have any cause to look back on the four years of mutual slaughter with satisfaction. To the shoddyites, social and political, it was a God-send. To the fortunate contractor for army subsistence, who made himself a millionaire by furnishing horse beef; to obscure clerks of tanneries, whom the war called away from their desks and forty dollars a month, to be Generals of the army and Presidents of the United States, the war, of course, was the most glorious event since the creation. But to the masses of the American people it was a fearful chastisement for our national sins, and instead of the *te deums* for victory, which are usually a pious form of self and national laudation, the adherents of both the North and the South would show wisdom and good taste in burying out of sight, as much as possible, all that relates to events in our history that have desolated so many firesides and clothed so many thousands and hundreds of thousands in mourning.

On this subject we are happy to add an extract from a most excellent article from the New York World:

We have had quite enough of foolish panegyrics on a war which has sapped the foundations of public morality, and introduced a state of things which is as disgusting and disgraceful as it will soon be intolerable. These shallow glorifications of one of the worst scourges of humanity having served the purpose of lifting a soldier to the Presidency, and debasing the suffrage by a great influx of barbarism, it is high time that they were stopped, and the public attention directed to the means of stemming that foul flood of corruption which is the direct consequence of a hideous and unnecessary war—unnecessary, because it could have been avoided.

A Good Joke.

Notwithstanding the tremendous todo that has been kept up in this country, on the subject of the Alabama claims, it now turns out that after all, upon a general settlement, Jonathan is likely to fall considerably in Mr. Bull's debt. It is said that the claims to be brought forward by the British Government, against ours for confiscations during the war, of property belonging to British subjects, will amount to the enormous sum of forty millions of dollars, or more than double the claims of indemnity for the depredations of the Alabama and Florida.

The largest item to be brought forward against us will be for cotton "captured" in Savannah by Sherman, and against the protest of the owners—English subjects—sold for gold and the money turned into the treasury of the United States. This was done, as was avowed at the time and since, "to provide against the contingency of the future recognition of foreign private claims to any part of the proceeds."

This is very like Bill Sykes stealing silverware for Fagin to melt down to prevent recognition by the proper owner. But Fagan has been entrapped it seems, and may have to surrender the bullion after all.

On the night of the [illegible] ultimo, an eruption upon an immense scale from the newly-opened cone of Vesuvius took place. The whole horizon was magnificently illuminated. The eruption commenced in the afternoon, when two new mouths appeared in the cone near the mouths of the eruption of 1850. Copious streams of lava were ejected and flowed over Atrio del Cavallo towards Fosso Vetrano, above the lava beds of 1855 and 1858. Professor Palmieri considers the eruption to be the usual precursor of a termination to the long series of recent eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.

The King of Sweden has refused to sign a death warrant against a woman convicted by one of the tribunals of poisoning. His majesty declared, at the same time, that for the future no capital execution should take place in his kingdom, and that if the death penalty were not abolished by law, he declared it to cease [illegible].

Slavery in the Negro Republic.

Some days ago, the New York Tribune made the charge that slavery exists in Liberia. Whereupon, one J. J. Roberts, a person of color, ex-governor or ex-president of the negro republic, now in the United States, publishes a long letter in the newspaper making the charge, in which he says that "the Government of Liberia has done everything in its power to extirpate slavery from its territory, and will not knowingly and willingly permit its continuance within its jurisdiction."

But it seems certain, from what the Hon. J. J. himself says, that slavery does exist there; otherwise his assertion that the Government has done everything in its power to extirpate it would be meaningless.

But suppose it be true that the Liberian colonists have rescued by purchase, a few miserable wretches from the horrible fate of being served up for the table of His Majesty of Dahomey, and are making them happy and useful laborers in their fields? These crazy freedom shriekers cannot by any possibility see but one side of the question. Why not raise an outcry against the baboon, ape and gorilla slavery of our menageries and zoological gardens? For are they not sacred Africans, and so wonderfully like the Congo type of humanity as to make it highly probable that they have a common ancestry? We recommend this to the attention of H. G. and other apostles of freedom.

Cause and Effect.

The large and populous State of Kentucky has not a single daily newspaper outside of Louisville, and but a half dozen poorly supported weekly ones in all her hundred and twelve counties. Kentucky gives ninety thousand Democratic majority. Of course she does!—*Trenton N. J. Sentinel.*

The above is as false in fact as it is ridiculous in theory, but is a fair sample of the malignity and misrepresentation so generally indulged in by the narrow-minded and unscrupulous editors of the Radical press. The idea sought to be enforced is that the majority of the citizens of this State are an illiterate and ignorant class, and are, therefore, incapable of forming an intelligent opinion upon the issues of the day. Neither Kentucky nor the Kentucky press need any defense from the attacks of such irresponsible scribblers and quibblers. Had the writer of the above, however, candidly asserted what he no doubt believes, that all that is good and wise is confined to his great party of "moral ideas" and carpet-bags, he might possibly be entitled to some consideration. As it is, Kentucky rejoices in the blame rather than the praise of such men as the editor of the Trenton Sentinel.

The France devotes an article to the speech of Lord Stanley at King's Lynn, and says that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs did not take a sufficiently impartial view of the situation of France. "It is quite natural," says the France, "that we should be preoccupied by the formation of a great centralized military power on our eastern frontier, and it is not to us, but to Prussia, that Lord Stanley ought to give counsels of moderation. We would have desired that the English Foreign Minister, while declaring himself in favor of peace, had not presented so easily to his hearers a prospect of events which would not be likely to reassure public opinion if they should happen to take place; such as, for example, the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia." However, adds the France, this language does not alter in any way the present situation of Europe.

The Path of the Great Daylight Meteor.

A correspondent in the London Daily News gives the following particulars of the great daylight meteor:

The following are the circulated particulars relating to the remarkable daylight meteor of November 5, at seventeen minutes past three in the afternoon, G. M. T. The meteor appeared at an altitude of seventy miles over Cuckfield, in Sussex, and disappeared at an altitude of thirty miles over a place six miles north northeast of Calais. Path 170 miles in three seconds, inclined to the horizontal plane twenty-two degrees, and projected from five degrees south of west. Length of luminous body three-quarters of a mile. Breadth, half a mile. Red names or the ignited substance of the meteor extended two miles. Length of smoke trail, thirty miles. The meteor emanated from the radiant in the British Association Meteor Atlas designated S [illegible], answering to Epsilon Virginis, a radiant producing meteors in April and May. It does not therefore belong to the November system. It should be understood that the dimensions of the luminous body convey no idea as to the real size of the nucleus, which may possibly weigh but a few ounces.

A closer examination of all the collected observations shows that the termination of the path was over Herne Bay, in Kent, at an altitude of twenty-five miles. Length of path, eighty miles, inclined to west-southwest, at an angle of thirty-five degrees. Radiant Q [illegible], answering to Arcturus, whose period of activity is the month of July. The remaining particulars are not affected by the correction.

Mrs. Hill's Murderers.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, 29th.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., and wife, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, were taken to the county prison on Tuesday evening, in charge of Lieut. Connelly and Special Officer Warnock. There was but little said on the way. The husband showed no disposition to talk, and only made answer to questions put to him. The wife appealed to him quite earnestly at one time to relieve her of the charge under which she was held, if he knew anything of the murder. Her words were, "If you did commit that murder, you ought to say to the world that I know nothing about it, and relieve me of all blame." The reply was, "Why should I do such a thing?" This was said without any apparent emotion. A search of the house at Tenth and Pine streets has not resulted in the finding of any money, except the small sum discovered soon after the murder. The agent of Mrs. Hill is of the opinion that she ought to have had in her possession from $10,000 to $15,000. The Coroner has charge of the house and its effects. Mrs. Hill has a brother living, but not in the city. He has not yet been heard from.

Manila Cigars.

These cigars are made by female children and adults. The mode of making the cigars differs materially from that employed in this country. The tobacco passes through a dozen hands. After the filling and wrappers are assorted, one set of girls select the filling and arrange it in proper order, another set trim the wrappers, a third roll the wrapper about the filling, while a fourth stands by with their fingers in a pot containing paste or mucilage, manufactured from a plant that grows in luxuriance on the island. At the proper time she, with a dexterous wipe, applies the gummy substance to the edge of the leaf, and the operator, by a peculiar twist of the wrist, brings the edge down upon the cigar, and casts it into a basket upon the opposite side of the table. There are eight manufactories in Manila, employing twenty-five thousand women and girls, whose wages average seven cents per day.

RUMORS OF GARIBALDI GOING TO AMERICA.—A Florence correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that the reproaches of Mazzini and his friends in reference to the failure of the Roman insurrection last year have surprised Garibaldi that he is determined to leave Caprera and go to America. As for Mazzini and the party of action, they seem to have for the present abandoned the idea of making any attempt to revolutionize the Papal territory. They wish to precipitate a solution of the Roman question by involving France in a great war, which would compel her to withdraw her troops from Rome, and it is with this object, apparently, that their emissaries are now preparing, together with the Roman Government, to create disturbances in the East. One is hardly willing to credit them with any such mad schemes, seeing that they are far more likely to do their cause harm than good, should France be stirred up in her present state of irritation. It is certain that the Italian people, however, is not that none of the [illegible] until France [illegible] the peace.

The [illegible] got the brakes pulled [illegible] to Rushville, Ind., [illegible]. He tried to dead head [illegible] the Masonic fraternity [illegible] quartered, passed a [illegible] his pocket [illegible].—*Cambridge Mirror.*

THE PRIZE RING.

A Scientific "Mill" in Prospect.

From the New York Herald, 29th.

The forthcoming battle between Pete Maguire, of Fishkill, N. Y., and Abe Hicken, of Philadelphia, on the 23d of next month, is now the all-engrossing topic among the pugilistic fraternity. Both men have been in active training for some time past, and it is stated that their present physical condition is almost faultless. Maguire has secured the services of Tom. Challers, who is almost assiduous in his attentions, while Hicken has his brother for a careful mentor. Although three weeks must elapse before the contest comes off, great interest is already manifested in the result. The fight will unquestionably be one of the most scientific and determined encounters that have taken place for years, and as the money—$2,000—has already been posted, there is nothing in the prospective to mar the affair. Those interested in the matter will no doubt take a sound lesson from the scene at Lynnfield, and will accordingly adopt the necessary precautions. The friends of both competitors are confident of success. The toss for choice of ground in the Old Dominion was won by Maguire, who has to give Hicken ten day's notice of the place selected. The best feature of the proposed fight is that there is little talk or bombast about it.

The fight announced to take place between George Rooke and Tom Kelly has been abandoned, the latter declining to meet his opponent below 150 pounds, but his backers have withdrawn the deposit in his favor.

James Bateman and Johnny Lafferty, both of Cincinnati, are to fight at catch weight, for $300 a side, on the 10th of December.

An agreement has been entered into by Bussey and McAlpine to fight within fifty miles of Chicago, outside the State of Illinois, on the 18th of December, for $200 a side.

George Sedden, who was arrested in Boston for having gone out of the State to engage in a prize fight, has been released from prison, his bail being reduced from $4,000 to $2,500.

The following are among the encounters announced for the ensuing month: December 2, Dan Morris and Bill Paget, for $1,000, in Massachusetts; December 2, U. Lafferty and W. Stanhope, in Pennsylvania, for $500; December 10, J. Lafferty and J. Boyton, for $400, in Kentucky; December 23, Abe Hicken and P. Maguire, for $2,000, in Virginia; December 25, J. Hickey and H. Morgan, for $2,000, in Kansas.

NAPOLEON.

A Description of his Traveling Equipage.

From a Paris Letter to the N. Y. World.

I saw the court go to Compiegne the other day. I assure you it was a brilliant sight. Fennimore Cooper, in his letters from France, describes as a brilliant sight the return of Charles X. and his court from Paris going to St. Cloud. They were preceded and followed by mounted torch-bearers. The carriages were drawn by four horses mounted by postillions; the dickey was thronged by footmen in brilliant livery. There were many outriders and more carriages. Their speed was great. I wish he could see an imperial train. Before I describe it let me say the court may take the rail at St. Cloud (there is a private station in the park) and go to any railway leading from Paris, and to some of them by two lines, for there is not only a belt railway which girdles Paris, but each railway is connected with another by a second line of rails. The imperial train came in from St. Cloud by the Versailles line; at Asnieres it was switched upon the Argenteuil line which it quitted at Ermont to go on the Northern line on which Compiegne is situated. Is it Baron de Rothschild's taste which has all the locomotives' boilers of the Northern railway made of brass? He, maybe, likes the color which reminds him of gold. The imperial train (which, by the way, cost the Northern Railway Company $20,000, gold) was drawn by two locomotives which seemed to be of gold. I could not see their wheels, but every portion of them which was visible was highly polished brass; even the chimney was polished brass. The train consists of nine carriages and the baggage wagons. It is decorated in the most splendid manner. All the carriages are in communication. The imperial carriage is a drawing-room, with a center table covered with books and newspapers; chairs are all around it. A very marked characteristic of the train is its easy motion; it seems to glide rather than dash along. Other trains in the course of the day took down one hundred coach horses for posting, 40 saddle horses for the Emperor and suite, 20 saddle horses for the Empress, 20 saddle horses for the Imperial Prince, 100 saddle horses for the invited guests. The invited guests will not go down before Monday. There will be 104 in each list; each of them will remain a week at Compeigne, and there will be four lists, consequently there will be in all 424 persons invited down to this chateau. No list has yet been published, but it is known that the first list will include the intimate friends of the Imperial family and the members of the official and private family of his Majesty—the Bonapartes, the Murats, the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy, Mme. Espinasse, Mme. St. Arnaud, the Aguados, the Delesserts, etc. This year each of the four lists of guests will include two students of the law school, two students of the medical school, two students of the polytechnic school, and two students of St. Cyr (the French West Point). It is said that the Empresses' intention is that the life at Compeigne shall be very gay this year.

Carrier pigeons, as a means of communicating intelligence, seem to be exciting as much attention in England as in France. Six pigeons were recently released at a distance of 180 miles from London and returned to their homes, at that place, in a little over three hours and a half, or at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Thus old customs come round again, after they have been lost sight of for years.

Daniel Webster, in a discussion on the influences of the press, spoke as follows: "Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence."

CITY ITEMS.

Wedding, At Home, Church and Visiting Cards, Monograms, etc., engraved to order at FRANK MADDEN'S, Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. nov21 tf

Go to I. Dingfelder's for a cheap Cloak. Fashionable Cloaks from $5 50 up at I. DINGFELDER'S, 115 Fourth street. nov14 M,W&Sa

Confidential.

Money loaned on valuables of every description, including furniture, carpets, clothing, &c., at the Eagle Loan and Broker's office, 97 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. J. A. O'BRIEN & Co.

T. C. Pomeroy,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Pittsburg coal, No. [illegible] Third street, between Market and Jefferson. A fresh supply just received from the celebrated Gumbert mines. au6 tf

McCarrell,

At No. [illegible] Fourth street, says he wants *five thousand* subscribers in the city for the Southern Journal of Music—*one thousand* in New Albany, five hundred in Jeffersonville, and *ten thousand* elsewhere. Go and see him about it. d&w tf

BITTERS.

Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters

are the best in use for making all kinds of Cocktails. oc21 dtf

Money Loaned on Valuables.

Liberal advances made on watches, jewelry, diamonds, silverware, &c., &c., at the brokers office of A. Strauss, No. 150 Fourth street, between Green and Jefferson, under the U. S. Hotel. N. B.—Business strictly confidential. [illegible] no19 1m

The Schomacker Piano,

At McCarrell's, has no superior in the United States. no1 d&w1

SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING NEW!

[illegible] CLOTH COLLARS.
[illegible] CLOTH COLLARS.
[illegible] CLOTH COLLARS.

[illegible] sold everywhere, at the [illegible], and will wear three [illegible].

[illegible] W. H. Ward, New York. nov1 d1m

[illegible] and kindling fire [illegible].

Mr. W. J. Mount,

[illegible] of saddle and harness, has removed from No. 1[illegible] Jefferson street to No. 7[illegible] Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

The Ladies' Depository

[illegible] No. 18 Market street [illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow, Large streams from little fountains flow."

Seven years ago the PLANTATION BITTERS were but little known. To-day there is not a nook or corner of our land where they are not found and used. The sale has reached the enormous number of Five Millions of Bottles annually, and it is constantly increasing. It only shows what can be done with a really good medicine, and a systematic course of making it known. Perhaps no medicine in the world was ever so deservedly popular as the PLANTATION BITTERS. Go where you will, among the rich or poor, and you will always find these Bitters in use. Their merit has become an established fact, and we cordially recommend them in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, chills and fever, headache, &c., &c.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. de2 eod3t&w1

Union Church Meeting.

The union meeting of the Presbyterian churches of this city will be held this evening in Rev. J. S. Hays' church, corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. The subjects for consideration at this meeting are "What is the best means of developing the lay talent of the church?" and Sunday school music. A full attendance is requested.

For Chapped Hands and Face,

COLGATE & CO'S GLYCERINE SOAP is especially recommended. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods. de2 eod 1m

The Taylor and Farley Organ,

At McCarrell's, is in all respects the best in the country. no11 d&wtf

Five hundred new Cloaks received and sold at greater bargains than ever before at I. DINGFELDER'S, 115 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson. nov14 M,W&Sa

Headquarter Saloon.

A splendid Lunch every morning at 10 o'clock. No. 1 Liquors and Cigars, and the best Cincinnati Lager Beer, at CHAS. HAUPT'S HEADQUARTER SALOON, Green st., bet. Third and Fourth, No. 70. nov19 eodtw

Dry Goods of all kinds will be sold at immense bargains at I. DINGFELDER'S, 115 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. nov14 M,W&Sa

Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair.

Free to all, given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be in every house. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, and remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., nl5 eod1m 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The most Elegant and Complete assortment in the city just received; latest styles and newest patterns; best make, all at very low prices. Please call and see at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 116 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. de1 3t

CALL AND SEE

The splendid assortment of Breakfast and Dinner Casters, Butters, Baskets, &c., new styles; just received at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 116 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. de1 3t

DIED.

LYONS—On Tuesday, December 1st, 1868, at 12 o'clock P. M., in Portland, Mrs. Mary Lyons, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place today, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Carpenter, Bank street, Portland.

MEETINGS.

THE members of CLARKE LODGE, No. [illegible] F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their Hall [illegible] this (Wednesday) evening, December 2, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock, for work. By order of the W. M. de2

Meeting of Union Soldiers.

A MEETING of all Soldiers who were enlisted the great Rebellion in the Union armies at Chicago [illegible] the office of Messrs. Bristow & Wharton, No. 154 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M. 2d December, 1868, to make arrangements for [illegible]. Those who cannot attend are requested to send their names [illegible].

J. H. BRISTOW,
C. C. WHARTON,
J. H. WARD.

de2 2t

Notice.

A [illegible] and dealers [illegible] material [illegible] houses [illegible] at the Board of Trade [illegible]. By order of the [illegible]. THOS. BELL, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

HARNEY & HARNEY,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts.

Office, No. 11 E. S. Center st.

COLLECTIONS [illegible] in the city of Louisville. de1 M&W3m

Partnership Notice.

I HAVE associated with me in the practice of law M. W. W. Harney [illegible] business will be conducted under the style of HARNEY & HARNEY. A [illegible] SELBY HARNEY

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, late Professor [illegible] gives notice [illegible].

COPARTNERSHIP.

WM. MEIR has associated HENRY W. GRAY with him in the insurance business [illegible] the firm of Meir & Gray. We are agents for the following responsible [illegible] and are prepared to [illegible] at the lowest rates:

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Assets $1,500,000.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Assets $525,000.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Assets $570,000.

COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, ALBANY, NEW YORK,
Assets $500,000.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO,
Assets $1,000,000.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIFE, N. Y.,
Assets $500,000.

Office, 109 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. Louisville, November 1, 1868. no23 eod1m

An Enterprise Worthy the Attention of Capitalists.

THE undersigned is the owner of the right for the [illegible] city of New Orleans of FISH'S PATENT FUEL, which he will dispose of [illegible]. The rights of New York sold [illegible]. A. F. HUGHES.

W. J. M'CORMAC,

Grocer & Produce Dealer.

118 THIRD STREET.

FINE [illegible]

To Packers of Grease.

FOR SALE [illegible] COUNSELL & BRO.

Sage

2000 [illegible]

Indigo.

3 CASES [illegible]

Cream Tartar and Soda.

2 [illegible]

QUEEN WASHING FLUID.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The only cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure. Purely vegetable. Cures in from two to four days, thus avoiding exposure and trouble. Male packages $2; Female $3.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice,

The only permanent cure for Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, and Mercurial Diseases. $1 25 per bottle. Sold by RAYMOND & CO., and OWEN & SUTTON. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, se14 M,W&Satw 915 Race street, Phila.

REVOLT IN THE INTERIOR.

When the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumaceous, the bowels disordered, the brain confused, and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS if you would restore quiet, regularity and harmony to the action of these important organs. A large proportion of the complaints to which the human family are subject, originate in indigestion. For this distressing malady, and parent of innumerable ailments as distressing as itself, the BITTERS are the only article proved by experience to be a universal and unfailing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspepsy and biliousness that they first obtained *prestige* twenty years ago, it is now well understood, both by the public and the medical profession, that their curative properties take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections, fever and ague, and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or air, privation, exposure, &c., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The feeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the BITTERS exactly the article they need to fortify and sustain them. no28 eod1&w1

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the Drug Stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, removes all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., jes31awly 1,123 Broadway, New York.

Grape Vines.

75,000 IVES' SEEDLING, 10,000 CONCORD, 4,000 MI-NOR'S SEEDLING, 5,000 NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING, 3,000 RENTZ—one and two year old plants. 50,000 Cuttings of the above varieties from fine bearing vines; and CHARLES DOWNING'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS at lowest rates. Send for PRICE LIST. Address JOHN SACKSTEDER, nol5 2m Louisville, Ky.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. ap9 ly

MANHOOD

And the Vigor of Youth restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America. H. GERITZEN, 35 Second Ave., N. Y. fe21 ly

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se23 d&w3m

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle-aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth, or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. fe13 d&wly

DRY GOODS.

Great Decline in Prices!

GREATEST BARGAINS

Of the Season.

$65,000

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER DRYGOODS

TO BE SOLD AT

75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

SALE TO COMMENCE ON

Monday, Nov. 16th,

And continue for the next 30 Days.

AT

TRADEPALACE

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

The entire stock to be sold 25 per cent. less than former prices. This will give to the poor, as well as to the wealthy, an opportunity of providing their Fall and Winter DRY GOODS 25 per cent. less than market value.

A full and complete stock of

RICH SILKS,

Dress Goods,

CLOAKS

AND

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY. ALSO,

TRIMMINGS,

LINENS,

Of all qualities.

Domestics,

A large stock.

Woolen Blankets, Quilts, Notions

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

GLOVES, HOSIERY

Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Shaker and Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers, and an endless variety of

Neck Ties,

OF THE LATEST NOVELTY.

Trade Palace,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S. The public will be convinced of the fact of the great decline in prices by calling and satisfying themselves.

H. H. NEAL.

no16 eod1m

City Taxes.

TEN PER CENT. will be added to all city bills not paid before December 1st, 1868. [illegible] A. RAMMER, Receiver.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE.

NATIONAL HOTEL

FOURTH STREET,

East side, near Main street, Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned, having purchased the furniture and lease of this popular Hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the accommodation of all those who may patronize them. Capt. Shirley will pay special attention to the house and tables, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office. JOHN T. SHIRLEY. J. M. S. McCORKLE. nol6 d&wtf

WOLLENWEBER'S

EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT

Main street, between Shelby and Campbell.

OPEN day and night. Warm meals at all hours [illegible]. I. WOLLENWEBER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

MARIE FREDERICI'S GRAND OPERA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2d, will be performed Weber's grand opera, DER FREYSCHUTZ, in which Marie Frederici, Clara Lang, Ziegler, Franz Himmer, Joseph Weinlich, Heinrich Steinecke, Wm. Gach, &c., will appear. To-morrow evening, FAUST. Saturday, Grand Opera Matinee. de2

WEISIGER HALL.

December 7th

APPEARS THE HANLON

Transatlantic Combination.

Introducing all the latest

HANLON NOVELTIES!

Including their two wheeled

Velocipedes!

Which they propel at the rate of ONE MILE AND A HALF in

1 Min. and 30 Seconds!

All the HANLON BROTHERS appear in each exhibition, and four of Europe's best artistes are included in this NOVEL, CHASTE and PLEASING EXHIBITION. Secure seats at [illegible]. de2 tf

WEISIGER HALL.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND

WILL LECTURE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1868.

SUBJECT

"THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH,"

Being a sketch of the history, habits, family, sects, superstitions, &c., of the old GERMANS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, who, being "Native Americans" for two hundred years, look their [illegible] as [illegible] AMERICAN as the ENGLISH.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1868,

"JOSH BILLINGS."

THE HUMORIST, WILL LECTURE.

Subject: "MILK."

These are two of a course of six Lectures to be delivered before the Louisville Young Men's Christian Association this season. Henry Vincent, the great English Orator, will lecture Thursday, January 21st, 1869. Subject, "John Wesley, his times, teachings and results;" and Friday, January 22d, 1869. Subject, "English Liberties and Weaknesses." The remaining lectures to be announced.

Tickets to the course of six, including reserved seats, single tickets [illegible]. To be had of G. W. Lyons, Superintendent of the rooms of the Association, Central Market building or West Kentucky, Third street, bet. Main and Market, and of C. P. Barnes under the Louisville Hotel. de1 tf

Weisiger Hall.

OLE BULL

Respectfully announces one

GRAND CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1868,

Assisted by the following eminent artistes:

MISS BARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
MR. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
MR. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanist.

Admission $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge at D. P. Faulds' Music Store. Sale of seats will commence Monday morning, November 30th, at 9 o'clock.

T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager. no27 td

LACE GOODS, &c.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS

FOR

Christmas Presents

ONLY TO BE FOUND AT

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103 1-2 Fourth street.

RICH Embroidered Table Covers at cost price.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs at $1 to $5 40.
Real Lace Collars at 50c, 75c and $1.
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs at 15c to 75c.
Imitation Lace Collars at 25c.
French Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c, 15c, 50c.
French Embroidered Collars and Cuffs at 75c and $1.
Linen [illegible] Sets at $1.
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50.
Also, a full assortment of
Plain Corsets, with whalebones, only $1.
Embroidered Corsets with whalebones, only $2.
Corsets ALGERIENNE, with 42 whalebones, only $2.

CLOTHING.

COR. FOURTH AND VINE STS.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

T. W. SPRAGUE & CO.

This Old and Reliable firm still stand at the head of the list in the Manufacture of Fine, Fashionable and well-made Clothing, for Men's, Youth's and Boy's Wear. Fall and Winter Stock Now Ready.

List of Prices:

Black Cloth Frock Coats, $18 to $40;
Black Doeskin Pants, good, $8 50 to 12;
Black Cloth Vests, $3 50 to 6;
Business Full Suits, $18 to 40;
Overcoats, $20 to 50;
Boys' Suits, $5 to 20;
Boys' Overcoats, $6 to 18.
We Guarantee all to be Good.

OUR

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

IS IN FULL BLAST.

And is Filled with the Finest and Best European and American Fabrics.

Our Custom Cutters are Men of Taste and ability, and Unsurpassed in their Profession.

T. W. SPRAGUE & CO.,

Southeast Corner Fourth and Vine Sts.

oc12 3taw2m

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

THE well known [illegible] manufacturer of

BOYS' & YOUTHS'

Clothing,

Has established at No. 110 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth, where

Clothing for Boys and Youths,

Will be sold exclusively. This is a new feature in this city, and all are respectfully invited to his magnificent stock, which, for cheapness, elegance and durability, cannot be competed with by any other manufacturer or any western city. Call and see for yourselves. oc24 2m

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

GLASS WORKS

THE undersigned, manufacturers, respectfully announce to the public that they have now in operation two large furnaces [illegible] manufacture of all kinds of

BOTTLES,

DRUGGISTS', GROCERS',

AND

Confectioners' Glassware,

[illegible]

TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, LAMPS,

Jars and Lamp Chimneys.

They also manufacture [illegible] WINDOW GLASS [illegible]

KRACK, REED & CO.

Factory [illegible] Warehouse [illegible] Market [illegible]

J. VANDEGRAFT. [illegible] J. H. HINE.

VANDEGRAFT, HINE & CO.,

[illegible]

Green Fruit, Country Produce,

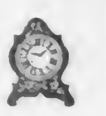
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game,

FRESH FISH & OYSTERS

Central Market, Louisville, Ky.

Goods in our line sold on Commission.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!



COOK AND GOODMAN.

WATCHES,

Diamonds

CORALS, PEARLS,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public to an inspection of our goods, all of our own importation, including

FRENCH CLOCKS, ARTISTIC BRONZES,

OPERA GLASSES,

MUSIC BOXES, &c.,

Embracing all the most modern European and American Styles.

THIRD STREET. **128** LOUISVILLE, KY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LOCKHART & ROACH,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

COUNTRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, CEMENT, [illegible] AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

No. 320 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Consignments Solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.

I. LOCKHART. [illegible]

PECKENPAUGH, OUERBACHER & CO.,

No. 22 Fourth street, between Main and the River.

Commission Merchants,

AND

DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

oc17 3m

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers

NO. [illegible] MAIN ST., [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc3 tf

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JONAS SUTTON. Petition for final discharge filed Nov. [illegible], 1868. In order of court, the creditors of Jonas Sutton, a bankrupt, are to [illegible] at the office [illegible] of December, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] cause, if any they have, why [illegible] should not be granted. JOHN W. [illegible] de2 W2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of JOHN P. COX, Bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed Nov. 28th, 1868. By order of court the creditors are notified to appear before the Register at his office, No. [illegible] street, Louisville, Ky., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of JAMES [illegible]. Bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed Nov. 28th, 1868. By order of court the creditors are notified to appear before the Register at his office, No. 10 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of JUDSON [illegible]. Bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed Nov. 16th, 1868. By order of court, the creditors are notified to appear before the Register at his office, [illegible] street, Louisville, Ky., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of J. P. HOLMES, Bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed June 29, 1868. [illegible] J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of F. T. CALDWELL, Bankrupt. By order of the court the creditors are notified to appear [illegible] Louisville, Ky., [illegible] 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged [illegible]. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—[illegible] A. M. LOWRY [illegible] STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Kentucky, ss. No. [illegible]. Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] by B. H. Bristow, U. S. Attorney [illegible]. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. Bristow, U. S. Attorney. Dated Nov. [illegible]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Kentucky, ss. No. [illegible]. Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States [illegible]. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. Bristow, United States Attorney. Dated Nov. 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Kentucky, ss. No. [illegible]. Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States [illegible]. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. Bristow, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Kentucky, ss. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

This Day.

Three Days' Auction Sales

BY T. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Umbrellas, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

ON [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] UMBRELLAS [illegible]

T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

[illegible]

Future Sales.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON

Valuable Unimproved Main-street Property

AT AUCTION.

[illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO.,

Regular Auction Sales of

Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, etc.,

Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Dec. [illegible] o'clock.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO., Auctioneers.

PIANOS---SHEET MUSIC

SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MR. CHAS. ZWALLAZ.

[illegible]

ORGANS AND PIANOS

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible] PIANO FORTES [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

DEN TIST.

[illegible]

BANKERS.

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible] New York.

[illegible] JAY COOKE & CO.

JACOB SCHMITT,

[illegible]

Hardware and Cutlery,

BAR IRON, NAILS AND STEEL,

[illegible]

No. [illegible] Market street.

HENRY WEHMHOFF,

[illegible]

Comforts, Blankets,

FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES,

Pillows, Bolsters, &c., &c.

[illegible]

SABEL, LAZARUS & CO.

Hides, Wool, Leathers, Furs, &c.,

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A furnished house, where the owners will board to pay the rent. Address M. S., at this office. no28 tf

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSE. By a first-rate, [illegible] tenant, a small dwelling, with an easy walk [illegible] this office. Apply at the Democrat [illegible]. no27 tf

WANTED HOUSE—A furnished or unfurnished house, with six or more rooms, for 6 or 12 months. Address S. T., Mail at Louisville. no7 tf

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE HOUSE—A very desirable and [illegible] house, with all the modern improvements [illegible] on Broadway [illegible]. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—I will sell on fair [illegible] or exchange for improved property [illegible] on Magnolia street, [illegible] acres on the Louisville and [illegible]. R. H. FIELD, Shepherdsville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS—For [illegible] at this office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—Six [illegible] Building lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A new [illegible] GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers [illegible]

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—A very [illegible] country [illegible] GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE. A [illegible] KENNEDY WILKES, [illegible]

FOR RENT—CORNER STORE. We have [illegible] GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the [illegible] of December [illegible].

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
J. N. [illegible] CLOWE
[illegible] WALLING, Trustee.
[illegible] GERMAN

Notice to Contractors.

THE [illegible] proposals [illegible] at the Engineer's office [illegible] GEORGE MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.

PUBLIC SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] vs. [illegible] In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court [illegible] the undersigned will, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction [illegible] at the Courthouse door [illegible] so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree [illegible].

THE LOT AND IMPROVEMENTS [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security [illegible].

F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.
[illegible] WETHERBY, [illegible] SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court [illegible] MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868 [illegible] property [illegible].

THE LEASEHOLD [illegible] OF GROUND [illegible] of Jefferson and [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.
[illegible] WETHERBY, C. R. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court [illegible] MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868, [illegible].

THE LEASEHOLD PREMISES [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security [illegible].

F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.
[illegible] WETHERBY, C. R. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[illegible]

BY [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

MARKET-STREET MILLS.

A [illegible]

MONDAY, DECEMBER [illegible], 1868.

[illegible] STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

[illegible] G. A. F. Cook.

EDMUNDS'

PRODUCE EXCHANGE!

[illegible]

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Butter, Candles, Grapes, Apples, Apple Vinegar.

[illegible]

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

JAMES T. EDMUNDS, No. 291 West Main street.

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER AND FIRE-BRICK.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT COMPANY, No. 119 MAIN STREET.

LARGE [illegible]

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Ham-Curers,

PROVISION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

16 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

REWARD.

A [illegible] HENRY [illegible] COMPANY [illegible]

DAILY DEMOCRAT

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

THE CITY.

Grand Jury.

The grand jury of the Circuit Court will meet this morning.

Personal.

Senator Thomas C. McCreery is in the city, stopping at the Willard Hotel.

"Tickets of Leave."

A batch of ten unfortunates were yesterday released from the workhouse by order of the City Court.

The Jail.

Pat. McDonald and Thomas Cain were registered at the jail last night under the head of drunk and disorderly.

Sharp Practice.

In our commercial column is exposed the sharp practice, or trickery, of some one seeking trade down in Selma, Ala.

A Quiet Day.

The city was dull and gloomy yesterday. Nothing of special interest transpired, and the police made but few arrests.

Highway Robbery.

The case of John Southern and James Spaulding, for highway robbery, was yesterday called in the Circuit Court and continued.

Stealing Hogs.

George Kerr is under arrest for stealing two hogs from John Burns. He will have an examination on Thursday before the City Court.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

There were only two petitions filed in bankruptcy yesterday. Miles A. Priest, of Hart county, Ky., and James Rogers, of Henry county, Ky.

Cutting Affray.

Jack Cannuser alias Gorman, for cutting S. Oyler with intent to kill, was yesterday examined before the City Court and held in $800 to answer.

Heavy Hauling.

The streets leading to the Jeffersonville ferry are thronged with vehicles daily, loaded with Southern products for shipment East by the Jeffersonville railroad.

Bigamy Case.

Lizzie Jonnson was yesterday arraigned before the City Court on the charge of bigamy. It was continued until Friday, and she was held in bond of $800.

In a Tight Place.

Birky Miller was yesterday held in bonds of $200 and $800 to answer for stealing clothing from Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. Porter. Birky is in a very bad situation.

Found Guilty.

Jacob and Christopher Kaufman were yesterday found guilty of stealing a cow by the Grand Court. A motion was made for a new trial, but it was overruled by the court.

Fall of Snow.

We were visited with quite a lively fall of snow yesterday morning, but it melted nearly as fast as it struck *terra firma*. The weather was cold, cloudy and disagreeable yesterday.

First-street Station.

There were only two arrests recorded at this place last evening. The first was Isaac Herd, on the charge of drunk and disorderly, and Geo. Young, on a peace warrant, sworn out by Margaret Young.

City Improvements.

The two beautiful brick blocks on the northwest and northeast corners of Jefferson and Second streets, are rapidly approaching completion. They will add greatly to the appearance of that locality when completed.

The Calm.

The late arrivals, receipts and sur-gazies has entirely ceased, and the very best of order now prevails throughout the city. Only six arrests were made by the police yesterday, and they were all for trivial offenses.

The Oldest Local Editor in the City.

Magistrate Joseph Clement is reported to be the oldest local editor in the city of Louisville. He conducted the local department of the Daily Democrat in 1845, and is said to have been a live and spicy "local" in those earlier times.

Travel Through the City.

The railroads and steamboats arriving here daily are crowded with passengers, most of whom come to purchase stocks of goods for the winter trade. The hotels are continually filled with guests, and business seems to be picking up every hour.

An Elopement.

A young young couple, from an interior town, passed through the city yesterday on the wings of a lightning express for Jeffersonville, the Gretna Green of all determined lovers. They were made one, and returned to the city last evening, feeling free and happy.

Interesting Lecture.

Professor J. W. Benson will deliver a very interesting lecture this evening at 7 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Kentucky school of Medicine, in the Weisiger block. The subject is "The Nerves." This lecture is given gratuitously, and the ladies especially are invited to attend.

Voice of Thanks.

At the Board of Trade rooms yesterday a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Capt. W. F. Harris, representing the Louisville Transfer company, for the voluntary offer of their splendid line of carriages to convey the members to and from the funeral of the late E. L. Huffman. This attention and courtesy on the part of the Transfer company was promptly accepted and fully appreciated by the merchants.

A Little Waif.

We are informed that a beautiful little six-year old male child was left at the door steps of the St. Joseph Infirmary a few weeks ago. The little fellow was found at a late hour of the night with his hand full of candy, apparently indifferent to the temperature of the weather, or the "price of putty." He was "taken in out of the cold" and has since been kindly cared for by the good Sisters of that excellent institution.

The Helm Guards.

This elegantly uniformed company, commanded by Captain V. B. Peck, passed up Green street last evening, on their way out to drill, presenting a very handsome appearance, and attracting no little attention by their soldierly "tramp, tramp, tramp," and the gleam of their polished arms in the gaslight. We learn that they are to have a public drill in a week or two, when their friends will have an opportunity to see them

"Shoulder their arms and show how helps are won."

The Bankrupt Law.

The time in which debtors may be discharged from their debts, by filing petitions under the law, has since changed once, and it is not a law generally understood when it does expire. It will be refreshing a matter of public interest to both the creditor and debtor to know, that unless the petition is filed by the debtor during the present month he can not be discharged from his debts unless his estate pays fifty cents on the dollar of his debts, as the fifty per cent. clause applies on all petitions filed on and after January 1st, 1869. Such debtors as file their petitions in regular order in the present month can have their debts paid dollar for dollar if they can pay them in full.

Admiral Semmes' Lecture.

Quite a fair audience, in point of numbers and intelligence, assembled at Weisiger Hall last evening to listen to the lecture of this gentleman, and that his hearers were amply repaid for their attendance, could not be better evinced than by their close and marked attention to him throughout his hour of learned disquisition upon the "Winds as the Water Carriers of the Earth." The theme chosen for the occasion was one of great beauty and interest, and his manner of treating it evinced deep research and careful study. Plain and unassuming in manner his delivery is in perfect keeping, and the mind must be dull indeed, that could fail to comprehend what he so plainly states and elucidates.

He explained the manner in which the currents of air from the North and the South temper the climates of both the equatorial and the colder regions of the earth, also making them fertile, productive and suitable for the habitation of man. After describing the action of the wind in its normal state, he proceeded to explain the law of storms. He said that hurricanes and cyclones were formed at the equator, and showed the purpose they fulfilled in regulating the atmosphere.

He proceeded to illustrate the meteorology of the sea, and said that ascensive currents were effected by light, magnetism and electricity, as well as by the heat of the sun. Having completed the line allotted for his lecture, he brought it to a close, thanking the audience for their patient attention. Upon concluding he received hearty applause, and many pressed forward and grasped him by the hand.

The Admiral remains several days in Louisville, it the expiration of which time he takes his departure for his summer Southern home.

The Louisville Opera-house—Fra Diavolo.

Auber's charming comic opera of Fra Diavolo was performed to a large and delighted house last night by Madame Marie Frederici's troupe of German artistes. The rendition of this masterpiece was very good, and the solos, duetts, terzettes and quintettes, in which this opera abounds, as well as the ensembles, were very good. The opera is so full of musical and dramatic gems that every member of the company had a fine chance to show themselves to the best advantage. Miss Clara Lina Zeigler was excellent as Zerlina, as also Madame Frederici as Lady Parnell. Mr. Himmer sang and acted Fra Diavolo to perfection, and the bandits, Messrs. Steinecke and Weinlich, were also excellent. We should not fail to mention the superb acting of Mr. Steinecke as Beppo. Our operagoers, we are glad to see, appreciate the merits of this troupe, which, with but few exceptions, is fully equal to any that has ever visited us, and we hope the taste for good opera will awaken more and more among our citizens. There is nothing more refining and interesting to a cultivated mind than the master-works of the old legitimate composers, and every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear the soul-inspiring strains of such masters as Weber, Gounod, Flotow and Mozart. To-night we will have Weber's immortal creation, Der Freyschutz, which should fill the house to its utmost capacity. We predict for every lover of real music a great treat in Madame Frederici's great prima donna role to-night. The box-book will be open at the usual hours to-day, and choice seats may be had by applying early.

The Famous Hanlon Brothers Coming.

Our citizens will remember the great and wonderful exhibitions of the world-renowned Hanlon Brothers, last winter, in our city. Their feats on the trapeze and extraordinary gymnastic performances have never been equaled in America, and our readers will, no doubt, be delighted to learn that the Hanlons will visit our city next week. The troupe now consists of sixteen persons. They will appear for one week only, at Woisiger Hall, commencing on Monday evening, December 7th. The company includes not only the entire Hanlon force of five brothers, but a long list of other artists, each eminent in particular departments. Among the performers are three youthful gymnasts—Frances, Victor and Julien—who execute with marked skill some of the feats in which the Hanlons excel. Joseph Pan, the Russian gymnast, who was a New York sensation last season, is also a member of the party. He performs the great act of the flying trapeze. The feat consists of a series of bounds or flights through the air from the front of the family circle to the rear of the stage, with the aid of the three trapezes or swings, which are placed at equidistance between the two points, and it is varied by somersaults and other difficult evolutions. In its simple form it is a thrilling performance, and Pan makes it doubly so by his great daring. William, Alfred and Frederick Hanlon introduce a novel scene in the shape of a race with French velocipedes, in the management of which the latter is especially skilled. The Hanlons are at the head of their business, and, as this is their farewell tour, they will doubtless be greeted with great houses.

A Negro Murderer Convicted.

John Connelly, a negro, who murdered another negro named George Popeseveral months ago in a woods a few miles from the city, was yesterday found guilty in the Circuit Court. It will be recollected that Pope discovered Connelly in criminal intimacy with his own daughter, and divulged it to several of the colored people in the neighborhood. On their way home one evening from woodchopping, Connelly suddenly turned upon Pope and cleaved his skull with his ax. He dug a hole in the ground and covered the body with some brush, when it was afterwards discovered and Connelly arrested as the murderer. Connelly confessed the whole crime after his arrest, but the court refused to allow it as evidence against the accused. The outside evidence, however, was ample to convict Connelly of the crime.

Hall's Wonderful Cement.

For several days past a wagon displaying the pictures of two elephants passing in opposite directions, has paraded the city. A very genteel-looking man accompanies this pretorial, illustrated wagon, selling Hall's cement at thirty-five cents per bottle. We thought at first that this was "another humbug," but we have seen the cement tried, and can say to our citizens that it is the very best sticking substance that was ever invented, and its low price ought to lead every family to purchase some two bottles of it. It is a good thing.

United States Court.

The case of E. M. Bachman against Shirley and others, for damages accruing from the explosion of the mail line steamer Orb, Lytle, was set for the 4th day of December.

The case of N. J. Bailey against the steamer Neville is still pending. About thirteen witnesses have already been examined. The case will be continued to-day.

The pleas and specifications on the next docket of Judge Pirtle, at Terre Haute, have been all completed, and work will be commenced on it by the design of the building committee to grade the grounds, make the excavations, and prepare the stone during the winter, so that the work may be hastened to completion as soon as possible.

Large numbers of Texas cattle are being shipped through Indiana on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad every week. The principal portion of this fine stock is raised in the counties bordering on the Red river, and is driven through the Indian Nations to Kansas, from which State they are shipped East by the railroad.

EVERY DAY.

Messrs. Cook & Goodman, Jewelers.

This firm need no commendation at our hands. The visitor to their splendid establishment will find there all that their consciences advertisement calls for. We need only suggest that the reader go and see for himself, with the assurance that Messrs. C. & G. are always pleased to show their extensive stock of watches, diamonds and precious stones of all kinds, corals, pearls and their sterling silverware for bridal presents, which they have in large and small pieces, to suit every imaginable taste.

Among the latter are some beautiful articles, with which the ladies will be especially pleased, as they must also with the large stock of corals, which come direct from Naples. Messrs. C. & G. have just received also a large lot of the finest music boxes, which are a great attraction to all. In short, they have everything, in fact the best quality, that may be called for in their line—some beautiful opera glasses, which should be in demand just now.

THE COURTS.

City Court—Hon. E. S. Craig, Judge.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1st.

The following business was transacted this morning:

Jack Cannuser, alias Gorman, stealing clothing from Dr. Barbee; held in $200 to answer.

Mary Murphy, committed on the 27th; discharged on her husband's recognizance.

Barnett Williams, carrying concealed deadly weapons; held in $100 to answer.

Henry Spencer, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held in $200 for 30 days.

Mr. Purdy, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held in $200 for 30 days.

Jack Cannuser, alias Gorman, cutting S. Oyler, with intent to kill; held in $800 to answer.

Lizzie Johnson, bigamy; continued until Friday and bail of $800.

Henry Smith, stealing clothing from Mrs. R. J. Thornton; held in $200 to answer.

Birkey Miller, stealing clothing from Rebecca Porter; held in $800 to answer.

John Herring, capias on indictment; held in $800 to answer.

George Miller, Jacob Thompson, Olmsted Lee, Alf. Johnson, Wm. Carnes, Robt. Clark, Mrs. Thompson, Wm. Marshall, Harrison Lancaster and Annie Smith were ordered to be discharged from the workhouse.

George B. Kiser, stealing two hogs from John Burns; continued.

Circuit Court—Judge H. W. Bruce.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

Doyle and O'Donald, larceny; discharged.

William Sherman, larceny; continued.

C. Fisher, larceny; continued.

A. Trego, outrage on Eliza Richardson, a little girl; a motion for bail was entered.

John Connolly, for the murder of Geo. Pope, negro; found guilty.

Elisha Applegate, continued.

John McCalla, three cases; continued.

P. George; continued.

Jacob and C. Kaufman, for stealing a cow; convicted. A motion for a new trial overruled.

Johns brothers and James Spaulding, highway robbery; continued.

William Arterburn and John Hall, robbery; dismissed, with leave to reinstate.

Oscar Miller, Ed. Martin, Neville Jordan, Reese and Kiele, Wm. Wayne and H. Fesler; continued.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1868.

CASES DECIDED.

Lewis, &c., vs. Watson, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Speers, &c., vs. Sewell, &c., Cumberland; reversed.

McDaniel vs. Watson, &c., Ballard; reversed.

Tinsley vs. Rucker, Lyon; affirmed.

Alexander & Co. vs. Tobin, Cumberland; reversed.

Kentucky Improvement Company vs. Ward, Greenup; affirmed.

Hall vs. Evans, Mason; reversed.

Humphrey, &c., vs. Burnside, &c., Gerrard; affirmed.

Stone vs. Minter, &c., Louisville Chancery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hydes & Cease vs. Joyes, Louisville Chancery, time extended until the fourth day of December in which to file petition for rehearing.

Clifton vs. Blanchet et al., Grant; copy judgment order granting appeal; and appeal bond and appeal dismissed for failure to file record.

Anderson, McLane & Co. vs. Watose' trustee, Louisville Chancery; petition for rehearing filed and reply to same.

Union National Bank vs. Marr's administrator, Fulton;

Hopkins et al. vs. Stout, Shelby;

Spook et al. vs. Mattingly and wife, Shelby;

Lewis vs. Nall, &c., McLean;

Lamb, by &c., vs. Lamb, Todd;

Cleveland vs. Stone, Marshall—petitions for rehearing filed.

Weathers vs. Hutchinson, Harrison; argued by Hm. Garrett Davis for appellant.

OFFICIAL.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1868.

Present—George W. Morris, President, and all the members except Messrs. Akers, Ledgow, Brunkner and Boone.

The journal of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Section four of the report on revenue and appropriations was read, when Mr. Watson moved to amend by inserting as follows: "Any person after obtaining a license from the General Council according to the provisions of the ordinances relating thereto," which amendment was accepted.

Mr. Scull moved to amend by striking out the word "seattle" and insert "live stock," which motion was rejected.

Mr. Brannin moved to amend by inserting "hogs, sheep or other live stock," which motion was adopted.

Dr. Maxwell moved to amend by inserting "not to include slaughter-houses of dealers who sell their meat in the city markets," which motion was rejected, when the section as amended was adopted.

First subdivision of said section was read and adopted.

Second subdivision of same section was read, when Mr. Thixton moved to amend by striking out $20 as the maximum and inserting $80.

Mr. Brannin moved as a substitute for the said section, as follows; "For all four-horse wagons or omnibuses running within said city for profit or hire, not less than $20 nor more than $50; for all one or two-horse vehicles not less than $5 nor more than $25;" which substitute was adopted.

Mr. Thixton moved to reconsider the last section, which motion was rejected.

The third subdivision was read, when, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the President declared the convention adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Italian Combs.

More combs are made at Milan, in Italy, than any other town. That city owns, in this important industry, 4,000 forges per week, or 208,000 per annum. These horns are mostly obtained in Italy, but a portion are obtained from South America. The remnant tips, shavings, scrapings, &c., are used by the tanners, and in the manufacture of manure. The manure obtained from the horn waste is particularly adapted to the cultivation of olives and oranges, and is consequently in great demand. The manufacture of combs is also extensively carried on at Naples, Florence, Leghorn and Orezzo; at Naples they are made, principally, of the hoofs of bullocks and horses. The materials used for combs from horn-shell is also carried on to some extent. Ivory and bone are chiefly used at Florence, Leghorn and Orezzo. Horns are not the only waste turned to use at Milan, large quantities of bones being also consumed.

Two Miss Maynards, Stephen Hyde, a young physician of Galena, was committed to jail for bigamy. Some few weeks ago, he married a young lady of that town, and soon afterward a woman made her appearance claiming that Hyde had married her privately at Pittsburg, and produced papers proving that she had been married from Galena to Hyde. Hyde had become acquainted with the young lady in New York, several months ago, while he was attending medical lectures in that city. She was at the time employed as a waitress in a boarding house, and when Hyde left she followed him to Galena, where she got into an engagement. Another lady came West, and she met him by appointment at Pittsburg, where they were married. This was kept secret until the married Lady left Galena, and she received a letter consecutively from the consort of Hyde, representing the latter to have suddenly died of his former disease, and that his brother had been summoned to New York for consultation. This aroused suspicion; and she hastened West immediately, and learned of Hyde's deception. She then swore out a warrant for his arrest, and he was lodged in jail to await trial.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the Erie case yesterday, before Judge Nelson, a number of affidavits were read, and the argument of one of the counsel for the vacation of the order of Judge Gilchrist, appointing Jay Gould receiver, was heard. The case will be resumed this morning and concluded, the court intimating to counsel that the session would be prolonged to enable them to get through with their argument.

It is stated that Mr. Metcalf, counsel in the Erie case, on Monday, shortly after midnight Sunday, served a notice on Mr. Fisk, as he was leaving for Jersey on the ferry-boat, forbidding him to leave the State, but Fisk and party embarked on the boat, but shortly after reached the Jersey shore. Metcalf concluded the order, then he obeyed and left at 2 o'clock. Fisk, C. Seward, Judge Potter, and others left, took the train at Jersey City, and left. Judge Davies, the receiver, was notified at four o'clock that Fisk, Gould, and others had left for Canada, having taken eight millions in money, and some sixty millions in stock. It is now stated that they returned to-day, and are in this vicinity, and that neither Fisk or Gould had left, but one of the directors left on a special train, and Gouldsbury, agent, to sign a contract between the Erie and Lackawanna Companies, looking to consolidation. It is stated a suit has been commenced against the Leader of the recent movement in St. Paul stock.

The People Against Erie.

A suit in the name of the people, on the complaint of the Attorney-general, was commenced yesterday in the Albany courts against the Erie railroad company, asking that the directors be removed. An order was granted by Judge Peckham, suspending the board pending the hearing of the motion for absolute removal till the 4th of May.

Another Amendment.

The Tribune to-day proposes an amendment to the Constitution that the right of suffrage be extended to all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, and to foreigners who have resided in the country one year.

Sales of Gold.

A gold sale of $200,000 was made at 135 5-8@135 7-8.

Three Persons Drowned—Snow at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—J. Ingersoll and two other persons were drowned yesterday near port Ontario. They were returning from a fishing expedition about 4 o'clock in a small schooner, and it is supposed the vessel capsized.

About two inches of snow has fallen here since last night.

About Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Herald says editorially:

We learn, from the best attainable authority, that General Grant is emphatically opposed to any change in the Constitution as to limit therein the President to one term, and to make universal suffrage, or suffrage to one class of citizens and robs above twenty-one years of age, the supreme law of the land. Now, with regard to universal suffrage, we suspect the Constitutional amendment (article 14) which provides that the several States may regulate suffrage as they see fit, but in proportion as suffrage is restricted representation shall be restricted, is not considered a settlement by Grant, but a rule apt to result in endless troubles, from the conflicting plans likely to be adopted among the States. Hence, we should, therefore, be led to conclude that an amendment making universal manhood suffrage the supreme law of the land in all States and Territories is the only decisive solution of this otherwise embarrassing question. The Herald's Washington special says that Senator Sumner recently, in conversation with a Herald correspondent, expressed himself determined to take a stand in Congress for immediate resumption of specie payments. Nothing more, he thinks, need be done with the reconstruction question. General Grant will enforce them. With Reverdy Johnson he was utterly disgusted, and was sorry he consented to his confirmation.

It is understood in Washington Attorney General Evarts considers the practice of empanneling juries to prevent mere frauds as illegal, and that in consequence Mr. Rollins is to be notified he must in future submit all such cases to Secretary McCulloch or the Attorney General.

Yesterday between noon and six in the evening, a box containing certificates and bank notes, amounting to $90,000, was stolen from the Pequannock Bank, at Bridgeport, Conn. The box was inside of the vault of the bank, and as yet no traces has been found as to the whereabouts of the missing money. It will probably not be known until Mr. Seward's tenure of office is about expiring; so the whole question will be quashed. In General Grant's administration now men will take it up on both sides, and it may be are, two, or three years before it is finally settled. In this one thing it must be remembered, that the United States cannot reckon upon the entire good will of John Bull and his followers, as it was stated and dispatched Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward in 1865, that Mr. Bright disapproved of the position taken by the latter toward England, and nothing indicated that he has changed his mind since.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the New York Justice Court to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Rice, late editor of the Tammany Times, for libel on Governor.

The Lady Lester Committee was engaged the entire afternoon with the examination of the Lester family, and adjourned after the latter had taken the witness stand.

Letter instructions from Secretary Seward to the American Consul at Panama, under date of October 23d, directs him to protect American citizens that they have no claim of protection from their government if they take part in the civil wars of Panama. They also instruct him to demand protection for United States citizens, and prompt redress and indemnity for any injuries received. Also that he shall insist that United States citizens shall not be required to perform military duty, or pay forced loans, or any other contributions in the nature of taxes, levied for the purpose of carrying on civil wars.

The Times says that the case of the Alabama claims, which has been referred to the Queen of England for her decision, is excluded from the consideration of the commission, it is quite probable that the claims against the United States, which may ultimately be submitted to the American courts, will not be included in the exclusion. Such an agreement as this can be effected without violation either to American or English precedent. It is believed that these two points were the final agreement between the two governments will be delayed, until after the new Parliament convenes, then, as a matter of course, it will be further delayed until the organization of the new Congress, which may not be ready to sit earlier than March next. Seward's tenure of office is about expiring; so the whole question will be quashed. In General Grant's administration new men will take it up on both sides, and it may be are, two, or three years before it is finally settled. In this one thing it must be remembered, that the United States cannot reckon upon the entire good will of John Bull and his followers, as it was stated and dispatched Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward in 1865, that Mr. Bright disapproved of the position taken by the latter toward England, and nothing indicated that he has changed his mind since.

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CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Gov. Morrill, Hon. W. Ballison, Hon. Jas. Wilson, of Iowa, Senator Yates and Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Hon. E. C. Washburne are in this city to-day on the way to Washington.

It commenced snowing at an early hour this morning, and has continued at intervals during the day—the first genuine winter weather this season.

Henry Wemberly, at this city, whose rowdyism at a boardinghouse on Wabash avenue has been made public by the Chicago Tribune, has commenced action against that paper for libel, laying the damages at $10,000, and also against the Chicago Republican, for the same cause and the same amount.

The National convention of cattle commissioners met in the hall of representatives, at Springfield, this afternoon. Hon. J. Pitcher, of Indiana, was nominated as temporary chairman, which was carried; and H. D. Emory, of Chicago, as temporary secretary. A committee of three, Dr. Morse, of Mo., Mr. Howard, of Mich., and Dr. Johnson of Ills., was appointed on credentials; and the following ten gentlemen were appointed a committee on permanent organization: Hon. J. C. Christie, of Canada; Prof. Smith, of Missouri; Col. E. Messenger, of Ohio; Mr. Allen, of New York; Mr. Carter, of Maine; Mr. Earle, of Indiana; Dr. Snow, of Rhode Island; Dr. Thaifer, of Massachusetts; and Jno. P. Reynolds, of Illinois. In the evening Gov. Ogleshe addressed the commissioners. The "corner" in corn culminated yesterday and resulted in repudiation by about two-thirds of the "shorts". The number of bushels repudiated was about 100,000, and the difference about $25,000.

At the afternoon session of the convention Mr. Christie, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the names of the following officers: President, Hon. Lewis Falon, of New York; Vice Presidents, D. Christie, L. Reber, B. McCall, L. B. Patrick, P. V. Chadbourne, G. F. Thayer, S. Howard, H. A. Moore, H. J. Johns, J. Poole, Peter Melendy, A. B. Hamilton, and Dr. Brow. Secretaries, Dr. C. N. Brow, L. J. Jones, Reynolds, Ills., Dr. L. D. Moore, Md., and Dr. M. Moore, N. Y. J. Stanton Gould then delivered a long and able address.

There were no less than five alarms of fire in this city this evening between the hours of seven and eight. The first commenced at 6th, State street, and destroyed everything up to 122. The buildings were all two story frames, generally occupied by families above, and small shops underneath. Loss about $5,000. The second occurred in Judd's block, on the northeast corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the third story occupied by A. B. Sturges, consisting of Yankee notions, etc. His stock was entirely destroyed. Loss about $5,000. It is supposed that incendiarism had something to do with this fire.

The third fire took place in the dwelling house of John O. Huck, president of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The fourth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The fifth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The sixth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The seventh fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The eighth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The ninth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The tenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The eleventh fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twelfth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirteenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The fourteenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The fifteenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The sixteenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The seventeenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The eighteenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The nineteenth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twentieth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-first fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-second fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-third fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-fourth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-fifth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-sixth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-seventh fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-eighth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The twenty-ninth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirtieth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-first fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-second fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-third fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-fourth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-fifth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-sixth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-seventh fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-eighth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The thirty-ninth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The fortieth fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The forty-first fire took place in the dwelling house of Mr. Lehrbach, Superintendent of the Chicago brewery, located on the corner of Fullerton avenue and North Clark street. Loss $2,000; insured for

DAILY DEMOCRAT

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

News by the Mails.

THE STATE.

—The business of Frankfort is said to be increasing with wonderful rapidity.

—The Presidential electors meet at Frankfort to-day to cast the vote of the State.

—Postoffice and other office-seekers are numerous and active in Paducah just now.

—The State is alive to the importance of railroads and many are being projected in her borders.

—The "Southern Education" is the title of a monthly periodical shortly to be issued at Columbus, Ky.

—The Daily Paducah Kentuckian is to be started again in a few days by two gentlemen from Mississippi.

—The proprietors of the Red River Iron Works are building an additional foundry and a railroad six miles to the Kentucky river.

—Captain Arthur Mitchell, an old Kentucky pioneer, formerly of Mason county, died in Brown county, Ohio, a few days ago, in the eighty-third year of his age.

—W. and L. Crutcher, of Franklin county, sold, on Thursday last, to Mr. Rich. West, of Scott county, fourteen head of three-year old broke mules at $[illegible] per head.

—In an altercation between two negroes in Lexington on the 29th inst., one shot the other in the back of the neck—mortally wounding him.

Little Katie Murray, of Lexington, while playing near some machinery in motion on Monday last, became entangled in it and had the bone of her left ankle broken and the calf of her right leg torn off almost entirely, mutilating it terribly.

—A very imposing and novel wedding took place on Tuesday evening, the 24th ultimo, in Newport, upon the occasion of the marriage of Captain R. S. Stone, more familiarly known as "Uncle Dick," to a fair belle of Newport, in the person of Miss Ellen Moore. The novelty of the wedding lays in the fact, that the age of the groom is seventy-one, while that of the bride is but thirty-seven.

—The Paducah Herald says: "A very serious difficulty occurred at Murray, Calloway county, Ky., on Wednesday last, 25th ult., between Mr. William Ealy, of Benton, Marshall county, and Boss Williams, of the same county, which terminated in the death of Williams. Ealy shot Williams dead with a single shot through the heart. Ealy was immediately placed under arrest, and at last accounts was awaiting the action of the grand jury. Williams was formerly Sheriff of Marshall county. This is a lamentable affair, as both parties have stood high in the estimation of their fellow-citizens."

—Mr. Hiram Demaris, a well-known citizen of Kenton county, while proceeding along a road near Independence, on Friday last, with his wagon, encountered a man named Michael Langdon, who, without any provocation whatever, and without giving warning of what he intended doing, drew a pistol and commenced firing at Mr. D. After discharging four loads out of the pistol, one of which took effect in Mr. Demaris' hand, inflicting a severe wound, the latter jerked the weapon away from his murderous assailant and then dealt him a number of stunning blows on the face and head with it. Subsequently Langdon was arrested, and after undergoing an examination before two Justices of the Peace at Independence, was committed to jail.

THE SOUTH.

—Mobile is enjoying a season of remarkable quiet.

—The Georgia daily newspapers enjoyed Thanksgiving.

—A huge wild cat was killed in the vicinity of Bolivar, Tenn., recently.

—Mr. William Sossman, one of the proprietors of the Mobile Tribune, died in that city on Friday morning last.

—A little girl, fourteen years of age, was struck on the neck by a piece of an exploding boiler and was killed, a few days ago, in St. Louis.

—The editor of the Bolivar (Tenn.) Bulletin says he has been presented with a turnip weighing eleven pounds and measuring two feet and one inch in circumference.

—The large and magnificent lunatic asylum which the St. Louis County Court has caused to be erected on the county farm, at a cost of over a million dollars, is now very nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in about a month.

—Mr. Edward Powers, son to Mr. Charles A. Peabody, of Russell county, Ala., while hunting recently, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen, inflicting a fearful, if not fatal, wound. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but little hopes were entertained of affording effective aid.

—The Vicksburg Times says of their city: City scrip has gone far below par, the corporation is badly in debt, the gas is shut off from every public lamp in the town, and a judgment against the city, which was compromised provided a certain amount be paid by a given time, will put every dollar's worth of public property under the hammer, unless something is speedily done.

—The Galveston Civilian of recent date says: Almost the entire press of the United States, both North and South, have been badly "sold" by our notice, a few weeks since, of Heidenheimer's Coolies. The Philadelphia North American copies our entire article, and seriously calls upon Congress to set the matter right. It says it don't expect much from Andrew Johnson, but it is proud to know that the constitutional amendment and the civil rights bill afford ample protection for these helpless creatures. We are pleased to hear it, but we must confess that we never before knew that Congress, or the civil rights bill, had any intention of interfering with cast iron figures, designed as signs for cigar and tobacco, tea and grocery stores. Try again, Friend Broad-brim. Slavery is a shocking thing in any form, and should be suppressed at all hazards. How are you, Coolies?

THE NORTH.

—"Zip Coon" is in jail at Detroit.

—Greeley has another book in hand.

—Thurlow Weed pines for the lobby.

—Prof. Hedagen is to teach Tad. Lincoln.

—Three Welshmen are studying theology at Yale.

—Artemus Ward's estate is now estimated at $[illegible].

—A severe winter is predicted. But anybody can do that.

—A Hartford publisher has got up a seventy-five pound book.

—Stanton will "stick" at nothing in the way of an appointment.

—Already a man has been lost and frozen in the snow in Canada.

—Minnie Hauck has made a third success as Marguerite in "Faust."

—McCulloch will sell no more bonds, but will leave that for "whom?"

—Mr. McCulloch threatens to make dough of his Philadelphia cake.

—A country paper advertises for an "honest boy to make a devil of."

—Dan Rice has added one more clown to the profession by turning editor.

—Mrs. Hoffman proposes to make Albany brilliant this winter with her receptions.

—A correspondent says there will not be wine at dinners in Washington this season.

—The people of Lowell are trying to persuade Dr. Ayer to accept the office of Mayor.

—Poor Mrs. Gamble's body can't molder in quiet. The coroner is again after her bones.

—Ten thousand dollars is the cost of a trousseau that was recently married in New York.

—Butler's affection turns out to be only bronchial. Grant is also affected with hoarseness.

—A young woman in New York can't be married because her veil hasn't arrived from Paris.

—An Indiana[illegible] sought [illegible]

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solation for the elopement of his wife by cutting his throat.

—Point lace curtains, with life-size figures, decorate drawing room front windows on Fifth avenue.

—A New York woman bowl-ed her husband out of existence with a piece of crockeryware the other day.

—The Annecke Jaus heirs have found more evidence, and will conspire against Trinity once more next month.

—The New York Times has been indicted for libel, on Judge Barnard's account, and means to fight it out.

—"Fra Diavolo" was given in New York the other evening, the several parts being rendered in Italian, German and English.

—The Erie railway company has already paid lawyers and legal fees nearly a million, and it is by no means settled yet.

—A number of "elegant and refined young gentlemen" in Missouri advertise for situations as sons-in-law to wealthy families.

—The Countess of Derwentwater has at last gone to live in the house of a friend, and commenced legal proceedings for the recovery of her estates.

—The Tribune talks about Democracy losing "the last shred of respectability." The Radicals are free from any such danger; they have no "shred" to lose.

—A girl of thirteen left her home in New York and became "sadly depraved" because her father married one of her playmates, and she wanted "to be her own boss."

—Hunnicutt, the Virginia Radical, calls the freedmen's bureau "A political curse—the most powerful engine of political trickery that has been known in the world since God made Adam."

—"Hecana," a novel tragedienne and adventuress, was arrested in New York the other evening, because, under the influence of alcohol, she was reciting Lear's "Kill! kill!" with too much energy.

—Czar Alexander means to compete for the Eastern trade by building a railway across Asia from China to St. Petersburg, and has sent a couple of civil engineers over here to examine the Pacific railway.

STEAMBOATS.

LOUISVILLE AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

P. W. STRADER .... [illegible] Master. Leaves [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] LEVI, Gen'l Freight Agent. [illegible] T. STURGEON, Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

NICK LONGWORTH .... A. Q. [illegible] Master. Leaves as above on Saturday, 5th inst., at [illegible] P. M.

R. C. LEVI, Gen'l Freight Agent.

dct E. T. STURGEON, Superintendent.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI UNITED STATES MAIL LINE CO.

On and after December 1st, the Evening Line [illegible] will leave the wharf-boat, foot of Third street, at 4 o'clock.

no24 1m FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Louisville and Cannelton Packet.

D. M. SECHLER .... Capt. L. C. George. Leaves Louisville every Tuesday and Friday, from Portland wharf, for Cannelton and intermediate points. For freight or passage apply on board, or to no24 1f THOS. SHAY, Agent.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE, No. 2,

S. SANDERS, Master. ... G. M. WOODS, Clerk. Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Woodford, Oregon and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to no24 1f JAS. W. FOISTER & Co., Agents.

Regular Madison and Carrollton packet.

LEONORA No. 2.

NOAH NEAL .... Captain. B. F. PAGE .... Clerk. Leaves the city wharf every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the above and all intermediate points. Apply on board. jy31 1f [illegible]

FOR CINCINNATI.

Old Reliable United States Mail Line Steamers. Fare [illegible], meals and stateroom—one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. [illegible] steamers GEN. LYTLE, S. [illegible], Master. GEN. BUELL, C. T. DAVID, Master. Land on at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 4 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked passenger steamers AMERICA, [illegible] WHITTEN, Master. UNITED STATES, R. M. WADE, Master. Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have but one change from Louisville to New York [illegible] and Baltimore. Have one day and night less of railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board steamers for all points East.

All the above boats leave from the Company's wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

mr3tf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

GREAT LAND SALE

IN

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

1st Prize	$150,000	5th Prize	$13,750
2d Prize	27,500	6th Prize	13,750
3d Prize	27,500	7th Prize	13,750
4th Prize	13,750		

280 *Prizes in Town Lots,* VALUED AT $120 EACH.

140 *Prizes in Town Lots,* VALUED AT $[illegible] EACH.

84 *Prizes in Town Lots,* VALUED AT $80 EACH.

Tickets Five Dollars

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple in Louisville, Ky., on the [illegible] day of Jan. 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the circulars which will be found in the pamphlets by Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thos. C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. [illegible]; Joseph Adams, Pres. of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres. of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others, of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor, John S. Hopkins, Pres. First National Bank, and others of Evansville, Ind., and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

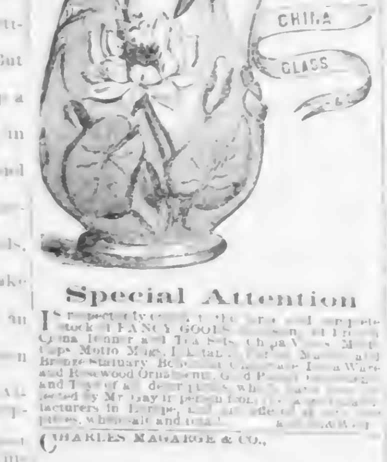
TICKETS can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. R. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
THOS. E. A. BROOKS, Covington, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres. Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
At the WILLARD HOTEL and CHAS. C. RUFERS, Louisville, Ky.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

Fourth and Green streets,

UNDER MASONIC TEMPLE.



Special Attention

Is respectfully called to the large and complete stock of FANCY GOODS [illegible] China, Dinner and Tea Sets, China Vases, Mugs, Cups, Motto Mugs, [illegible], Bronze Statuary, Bohemian Glassware, Lava Ware and Rosewood Ornaments, Gold [illegible] and Toys of all descriptions, which have been selected by Mr. Gay in person from the manufacturers in Europe, and are offered at very low prices, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in

PAPER AND PAPER MAKERS MATERIALS

Nos. 30 & and [illegible] South sixth street

PHILADELPHIA.

DR. [illegible] [illegible]

REFERENCES: [illegible] Banker, Hon. [illegible] Rev. E. P. Humphrey [illegible] Western Recorder [illegible] Bank. Theo. F. Jenkins, M. D. [illegible]

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 1, 1868.

The following quotations of our gold and Government bond market have been furnished us by Messrs. Thomas and William Maize, specie, stock and bond brokers, No. 145 West Main street, over the Citizens' Bank:

Gold opened—

10 A. M. .... 135¼ | 12:20 P. M. 135¼
[illegible] P. M. .... 135 | 3:00 P. M. .... 13[illegible]

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134¼	13[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver coin	128	[illegible]
Canadian and Ital dimes	128	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS. [illegible]

STOCKS. [illegible]

BONDS. [illegible]

Commercial affairs, considering this is the first of the first month of winter, when payments and many liabilities must be met, were tolerably active to-day in the leading departments, the center of attraction at this juncture being the hog market, prices, receipts and prospects. The tone of the dispatches at noon to-day indicated a short crop and higher rates, the receipts of hogs at both Cincinnati and Chicago for the previous twenty-four hours, falling far short of the receipts of this city. Our season, however, is always short, sharp and decisive, with the buying rates of hogs much higher than at other points. The market, however, at all other points, has materially stiffened, as will be seen by the dispatches.

Among the tricks of trade resorted to by other parties is one purporting to emanate from Cincinnati, by which it is distinctly stated that freights from that port via the Nashville railroad are invariably taken at less rates to Selma, Alabama, than from Louisville. This is not true, as it is a notorious fact that the best car load rates possible for Cincinnati to obtain are a little more than the regular tariff rates from Louisville. The trick in question is in the shape of a hand-bill, that found circulation in Selma, and a copy sent to this city by a merchant of Selma making the inquiry as to the truth or falsity of the hand-bill circular, which is printed in a rather uncouth style, headed "Important to Merchants," and ostensibly issued by a Cincinnati commission merchant and general freight agent. The house in this city which received the hand-bill made a prompt and efficient investigation of the matter, and soon ascertained that the whole affair was nothing more than a "trick of trade," or a sort of advertising dodge which reputable business men should not be guilty of. It was also made evident that the party in Cincinnati whose name was used in the hand-bill was not the author of it, or at least that he couldn't fill the bill, and it is possible he knew nothing of it.

The National Board of Trade convenes in Cincinnati to-morrow (Wednesday, the 2d inst.) A full delegation will be in attendance from this city, including Messrs. F. S. J. Ronald and A. G. Brantin, who were to start this evening. The other delegates, Messrs. Porter and Cobb, started yesterday.

The tobacco manufacturers and dealers of this city have been in convention for several days in an effort to effect the repeal of the late revenue laws bearing upon tobacco and distilled spirits. They have got up a petition to Congress, which should be signed by all; and they have addressed a resolution to the Board of Trade and the National Board, asking their co-operation. This cannot now be done, as, in accordance with the regulations governing the action of the National Board of Trade, all subjects for their consideration and action must be presented in due form forty days prior to their meeting.

Daily Review of the Market.

Furnished by the Board of Trade.

NOTE.—Our quotations are from daily actual transactions. In filling small orders a commission, or 2½ to 5 per cent, is added to current rates.

BUCKWHEAT—Small sales at 6a6¼c per lb, in cotton bags, and 5a5¼c in bbls.

BARLEY AND MALT—Light demand for barley, with sales of spring No. 2 at $1 70a1 80, and No. 1 at $1 85a1 90. Fall barley $2 25a2 35. We quote barley malt, spring sales, at $2 25a2 35, and fall $2 75a2 80. Canada at $2 90 for spring, and fall $2 75. A sale of 500 bushels No. 1 spring malt at $2 85.

BATTING—Sales choice No. 1 in lots at 30c, and sales at 20a28c.

BAGS—We quote two bu. gunny 21a21½c, resewed 23½c, cotton bags, two bu. seamless, 18a30c, burlaps, four bu. 20a22c.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—We quote Kentucky hemp bagging, 1½ lb, at 11½a[illegible]c; 2 lbs at 21a21½c; Ky. Py. and power loom 21½a22c; flax and India 22a24c; small lots at the advance. Rope—hand made, common, 6½a7½c, choice 8a8½c; machine made 8½a8¾c; half coils 8¾c. Baling twine 19½a22c; sewing twine 29a30c.

IRON TIES—We quote sales at 6¾a7c, in lots; small sales at 7¼c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Dried apples 6½a7½c. Dried peaches, quarters, 8a8½c, halves 11½a12½c, buying rates. Peeled peaches at 18a20c. Beeswax 36a38c. Butter 35a40c; for fresh Western New York 45c, and country 30a35c. Beans we quote at $3 50 per bu for white. Feathers—prime lots, live, 65c buying rates; inferior and mixed lots 60a62c. Honey, choice, 18a20c per lb. Flax seed dull; at the mill buying at $2. Eggs, packed, at 28a30c per dozen. Ginseng—prime buying at $[illegible]. Peanuts 6¼a6½c.

CORN MEAL—Demand light, with small sales bolted at 75a80c per bu, loose, and 90c packed. Sales of feed meal at $1 00 per hundred.

CEMENT AND LIME—Sales in store of [illegible] Cement, $1 75a1 85 per bbl; Utica [illegible] $1 00 per bbl, and plaster Paris $[illegible].

[illegible] MEATS—The demand is steady, the packers selling their produce as fast as cured, with but little disposition, as in former years, to hold for an advance. We hear of sales of 45,000 pounds in bulk [illegible] shoulders, 9[illegible], clear ribbed sides, [illegible] and clear sides, 15[illegible] [illegible] packed.

[illegible] MEAT—Holders are firm at [illegible] rates, and are not pressing sales anticipating the maintenance of full rates, and we hear of no transactions. Hams [illegible] from the block.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg in lots at 17a17½c; factory 18a18½c, and pineapple 24a25c; Bluegrass [illegible] per lb; small sales [illegible] higher.

CANDLES AND SOAP—We quote 15 oz. star in lots at 18c in whole boxes; 18½c in half boxes, and 19c in quarter boxes. Tallow candles, summer mold, at 14½a15c. German soap pure, at 9a9½c; mottled soap at 8¼a8½c; resin at 6½a7c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—We quote standard brands of cotton yarns as follows: No. 500 at 18a21c per doz in bags; No. 600 at 16a18c, and No. 700 at 15a17c per doz. Carpet chain, candle-wick and cotton twine at 42c; in small lots at 45a46c.

DRY GOODS—Stocks ample and sales [illegible] standard domestics 11½ [illegible]

---

other brands 11½a11c; osnaburgs, 8 oz, 24c; bleached cotton 9a25c, as to width, &c.; prints 7a12½c; tickings 12½a25c; Canton flannel 15a35c.

ESCULENTS—We quote potatoes buying at $1 75 per bbl; sales in store at $2 25a2 50, as to quality. Onions $4 00a4 50 per bbl. Cabbages at $3 per hundred. Turnips at $1 per bbl. Kraut at $7. Apples at $2 50a5 per bbl. Sweet potatoes at $2a2 50 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market is more active today; the sales, including 750 bbls A No. 1, at $9 25a9 50 per bbl, and 200 bbls, in assorted lots, at quotations. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour, $5 00a5 25; superfine, $5 25a6 50; and extra, $6 75a7 25; extra family, $7 50a8 00; and A No. 1 at $8 75a9 75, and fancy brands $10 00a10 75. Rye flour is quiet, with sales at $7 75a8 75 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—The supplies of wheat are light and prices firmer, with sales of 1800 bushels in store, prime red and white, at $1 75a1 80. Corn, new crop, is also scarce with sales at 50a55c from wagons, and 60c in store in bulk. Oats firmer, with a sale of 600 bushels prime, in store in bulk, at 57c. We quote at 53a57c. Rye is firm at $1 35a1 35.

FEATHERS—A sale of 3,000 pounds prime, in shipping order, at 65c.

HAY—A sale of 100 bales prime timothy, on the wharf, at $16a16 50 per ton, with sales from store at $17a17 50.

HOMINY—We note sales of 50 bbls at $5 75 per bbl, the latter rate for kiln dried.

GROCERIES—We quote fair sales of Rio coffee at 18c for common to prime, and 25a26c for choice in lots. Sales of 55 hhds N. O. sugar at quotations, and a sale of 125 bbls plantation molasses at 70c. We quote Rio coffee, common to prime, at 18a24c, choice lots at 25a25½c; Laguayra coffee 25a26c; Java, prime, 31a31½c in lots, small orders ½c advance. Sugar—raw New Orleans good fair to prime 11½a14c; Porto Rico 12½a14½c; Cuba raw 12½a13½c, in lots; Demarara sugar 11½a15c; when packed in barrels ½c higher. Refined sugar in lots, hard standard, at 16½a16¾c, small sales at 17a17¼c; soft refined 15½a16¼c, as to grade, and small sales at 15½a16½c. Eastern sirups 55c a $1 20 per gallon, as to quality and package. New Orleans molasses 70a75c for new. Sorghum, sales at 50a55c. Rice, Louisiana in tierces, new, 8a8½c.

HIDES—We quote at 9a10½c for green salted, and 18a21c for dry salted; flint hides 22a23c, and green from butchers 7a8c.

IRON AND NAILS—Bar iron 4a5c per lb, the latter for charcoal. Nails—10d's in lots of 100 kegs $4 75; small sales at $4 [illegible].

OILS—We quote lard oil, No. 1, at $1 27 a1 30 per gallon, and No. 2 at $1 20a1 25, strictly pure $1 35. Carbon or coal oil at 29a31c. Linseed oil in lots at 98c, small sales at $1 per gallon.

LARD—With a steady demand, we quote sales of 60 tierces new leaf at 14½a15½c, and 25 kegs at 16a16½c.

PORK—Holders are a little firmer, with a sale of 50 bbls mess at $23, and small sales at $23 50.

RAGS—Buyers at 5a5½c for choice cotton, and 4½c for fair lots; mixed 3a4c. Woolen rags 6½c per lb for soft; hard 1c.

SEEDS—Clover dull at $8 25; timothy quiet at $2 75a3; orchard grass $1 50a1 75; blue grass $2a2 25; red top $1 75a2.

STARCH—We quote in lots at 6¾a7½c.

SALT—We quote at 47½c per bushel, cash, for rounded lots of Ohio river and Kanawha; retail 52½c.

TALLOW—We quote country rendered at 10a10½c; city rendered at 11c; rough tallow at 6a7½c, buying rates. Sales rendered 11c.

WOOL—The market is quite steady and buyers quote clothing wool, unwashed, at 30a40c; combing 37a38c, and tub-washed 45a46c.

WHISKY—We hear of no sales of raw whisky or highwines, the market being bare of a supply. We quote at 98ca$1, free.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There was something of an increase in the offerings to-day, with lower rates prevailing, though no decline as the sales included several hhds. of trashy and very inferior lugs. Among the sales was one hhd. choice cutting from Owen county, which commanded $27. The sales at the auction warehouses, the offerings being from five houses, amounted to 55 hhds., with 4 rejections. The prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd. at $27, 2 at $14a14 25, 1 at $13 25, 2 at $12 50a12 75, 4 at $11a11 75, 11 at $10a10 75, 11 at $9a9 85, 7 at $8 a8 95, 7 at $7a7 80, 3 at $6 25a6 70, 1 at $5 60 and 2 at $4 30a4 60.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market, though not very active, is much higher, the cable and New York dispatches both noting the maintenance of full rates. We note a sale of 20 bales low middling to good ordinary at 21¾a21½c. The regular auction sale included offerings of 68 bales, with bids accepted on 36 bales at the following classification:

Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low mid.	[illegible]	21
Ordinary	[illegible]	20

The Hog Market—Slaughtering.

The hog market has assumed a firmer tone, despite the continued heavy receipts, with reported sales of 1,150 hogs, averaging 200 pounds, to packers, at 8c, gross; a sale of 200 head of choice hogs at 8½c, and a sale of 35 head medium at 7½c. Hogs were in demand and all that offered were readily taken at this range of quotations. If the weather continues favorable the packing season here will soon close. The slaughter, as well as the receipts, continues heavy, as will be seen by the following summary:

Packers.	Killed To-day.	Total Killed.	In Pens.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total .... [illegible] 79,[illegible] 6,000

Horse and Mule Market.

Daily report of auction and private sales by B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner of Fifth and Green streets, Tuesday, December 1, 1868:

Gray horse, $75; sorrel horse, $87 50; bay horse, $45; bay horse, $69; sorrel mare, $100, black mare, $71; sorrel horse, $73 50; roan horse, $49 50; bay horse, $65; bay horse, $62 50; bay horse, $75; mule, $[illegible]. W. NICK DAVIS, Auctioneer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1, P. M.

Flour and grain unchanged and quiet.

COTTON—Firmer; middling 24½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

HOGS—Opened active and higher; sales at $7 [illegible] gross, and $9 [illegible] net, but the market closed dull, and the best rates offered are $[illegible] for the best; receipts 5,300.

PORK—Mess firm but quiet at $22 75a23. Bulk meats firm and in demand. Light shoulders [illegible]. Sales 12a13½c for clear rib and clear packed, and half to three quarters [illegible] higher, though the demand is light.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet but firm at 14c for prime steam, and [illegible] for kettle rendered. Green meats firmer, shoulders 7½c; sides [illegible], and hams [illegible]. Curers buying rather sparingly at these rates. Butter and cheese unchanged and firm.

OILS—Linseed oil dull, and the only demand being at 96c. Petroleum dull at [illegible].

GOLD—Steady at 134, buying.

EXCHANGE—Firm at 1-10 discount buying, and par selling.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—Very active; [illegible]; small sales at 22a[illegible]c for low middling.

HEMP—Very dull; sales of undressed at $1[illegible].

FLOUR—Low grades active at yesterday's advance; super sold at $5 25a5 62½; extra $6a6 [illegible], XX $6 75a[illegible], XXX to fancy $7 50a10 50.

WHEAT—Receipts small and prices firm; prime to fancy red fall sold at $1 89a1 96; spring higher at $1 [illegible] for No. 1.

CORN—Dull and lower; sales at 67a73c for new.

OATS—Small receipts, which caused an advance to [illegible].

BARLEY—Firm at $1 75a1 96 for prime to choice lower spring; $2 25 for fancy Illinois.

RYE—Advanced to $1 13a1 17 delivered.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $24½[illegible]. Bulk meats easier, at 9a9½c for shoulders, and 12a13c for clear sides, all in dry salt. Bacon in jobbing lots sold at 11c for shoulders and 1[illegible]c for clear sides. Lard unchanged, at 15c for choice keg.

WHISKY—Held higher, with small sales at $[illegible].

HOGS—Active at 7a8[illegible]. Receipts 1,60[illegible].

CATTLE—Common heavy unsettled. Better qualities are scarce and firm; prices range from [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour [illegible] bbls; wheat 5,900 bushels; corn [illegible] bushels; oats [illegible] bushels; [illegible].

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—10,859 bbls flour, 23,017 bush wheat, 55,031 bush corn, 34,675 bush oats, 21,418 bush rye, 2,931 bush barley, 553 hogs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

COTTON—Very firm and less active, with sales of 2,500 bales at 25½ for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 22,592 bbls and 1,865 bags. Flour rules in favor of buyers, and a moderate business doing, with sales of 7,800 bbls at $5 50a5 85 for superfine, State and western; $6 50a6 85 for extra State; $6 30a7 40 for extra western; $8a9 75 for white wheat extra; $9 65a 10 00 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50a9 00 for extra St. Louis; $10a12 50 for good to choice, closing quiet. California heavy; sales of 250 sacks at $6 75a9 80. Rye flour steady, with sales of 250 bbls at $6a8 00.

CORNMEAL—In moderate request, with sales of 200 bbls of Brandywine at $5 90.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1 05 for free.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 170,000 bushels; wheat heavy and about 1c lower, the demand being chiefly speculative; 76,000 bushels at $1 48a1 50 for No. 2 spring; $1 50 for prime No. 1 spring; $1 43 for Nos. 2 and 3 spring, mixed lots of California and Michigan. Rye firmer; 800 bushels at $1 47a1 51 for Western, State and Canada. Barley dull and drooping. Barley malt quiet. The receipts of corn for the past twenty-four hours amount to 79,536 bushels. Corn a shade lower and in moderate inquiry; 63,000 bushels brought $1 11a1 13 per bushel for unsound: $1 14a1 18 for sound mixed Western; $1 11½ for new mixed Western. The receipts of oats for the past twenty-four hours amount to 117,631 sacks. Oats active and without decided change in prices; the demand is chiefly speculative; 23,000 bushels at 71a75c for Western in store and afloat.

RICE—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active and firm, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar is in moderate request. Sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 11a11½c. Molasses dull. Sales of 100 bbls New Orleans at 80c.

HOPS—Quiet at $10a[illegible].

PETROLEUM—American dull at 17½a17¾c for crude, and 29a29½c for refined, bonded. Linseed oil dull at 95a96c. Spirits turpentine quiet and heavy at 15a47½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; 800 bbls sold at $25 75a25 50 for new mess, closing at $25 cash; old mess, $20 50a21 50 for prime, and $21 50a23 50 for prime mess. Stock of old and new, 17,886 barrels; last month, 20,327, last year, 1,140. Beef quiet, 200 bbls sold at 13a16c; new plain 10a20c; new extra mess stock old and new 19½c; packages last month 18,169; and last year 52,000 tierces. Beef dull at 27a 29c for prime mess, and 30a33c for India mess; beef hams steady, 150 bbls at 28a29c; cut meats quiet, 125 packages at 12a13c; shoulders 12a13c; hams and middlings more active, 65 boxes Cumberland cut 13½a13¾c; also 500 boxes Cumberland cut for December, and 250 boxes short clear for January, on private terms. Lard heavy and lower, 550 tierces at 14½a16½c; steam 16½c for kettle rendered; also 500 tierces steam at seller's option January and February, 11½a14½c.

Butter is firm at 25a40c for Ohio, and 46a55c for State. Cheese firm at 11a19c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and lower; engagements per steamer of 15,000 bushels wheat at 6½a7d.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed dull and unsettled; low grades unchanged; white, medium and red grades heavy and declining.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; demand chiefly for speculation; No. 2 spring $1 48a1 50. Rye scarce and firm at $1 48a1 50 for Western. Oats steady at 74½c for Western afloat. Corn quiet at $1 13a1 15½ in store, and $1 16a1 18 for mixed Western afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $26 for new and old mess. Beef dull and heavy. Cut meats nominal. Bacon firm, with a fair inquiry. Lard heavy at 11½c for fair 15 prime steam. Eggs steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

The weather is cold, and there is a better inquiry for goods. Although the market is still dull, in prices, however, there is but little change to notice, except in Pepperell unbleached muslins, which are ½c lower. We quote Pepperell E at 12a13c, do R. 12½c; do O. 11½c, and do N at 10½c. Heavy brown sheetings rule steady at 15a16c; brown drills, 17c. Prints—12c for Amoskeag, 12½c for Spragues, 13½c for Cocheco and Merrimack. Printing cloths—7½c for common to extra.

N. Y. STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Wall street was very quiet to-day and totally without exciting rumors. Money is in active demand. The banks are receiving money from the grain sections of the West, but are also sending moderate amounts to Cincinnati and the Southwest. Bank rates are generally 7 per cent., with occasional transactions at 6 per cent.; on the street the rate is 6 per cent. discount, and quiet at 6a7 per cent. Sterling declined to 109½a109¾. Common bills are coming on the market more freely at 108. Gold quiet and steady. The extremes have been 135a135⅛, and the closing rate 135. Loans were made at 1a5 per cent. for carrying.

GOVERNMENTS—Lower, but closed steady at fractional improvements on the early sales of the day. A decline has stimulated a good demand.

Coupons of '81	[illegible]	111⅛a111⅛
do	'62	110½a110¾
do	'64	107½a107¾
do	'65	107½a107¾
do	new	104¼a104½
do	'67	110½a110⅝
do	'68	105½a105⅝
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]

State bonds quiet.

Missouris	69⅛a69¼
Old Tennessees	68¾a68⅞
New Tennessees	[illegible]
Old North Carolinas	61 a66
New North Carolinas	62 a63⅝
Virginias	58

The stock market is dull and drooping. At the opening it was a firmer tone, and a portion at last evening's decline was recovered, but later the market seemed to sink of its own weight. Erie has been exempt from sensations and has sold more freely. The most noticeable stocks have been from the New York Central and Michigan Southern railroad. The Merchants' Union Express has been pressed for sale and went as low as 17. It is stated that the stockholders have been notified to pay a call of 8 per share, and in default thereof the stock shall be sold.

The Hudson River Company has resolved to issue $21,000,000 of new stock to take up an equal amount of the bonded debt, which matures February 1st; the old stockholders to have the privilege of taking new stock at par. The transfer books close January 16th, and reopen on the 21st.

The directors of the St. Paul Company have issued a circular to the stockholders, asking them to so modify the articles of the company as to enable them to use the company's surplus money, which would otherwise be divided as a dividend, in purchasing thirty miles of the McGregor and Sioux Railroad. It is estimated that the pieces of road will cost $32,000 per mile; one-half of this amount is to be paid in 7 per cent convertible bonds, and the remainder in equal amounts of common and preferred stock. The St. Paul stocks are unfavorably affected by the publishing of the intentions of the directors. A disagreement among the members of the pool in St. Paul stock has resulted in the institution of legal proceedings against the most prominent members. The market generally closed dull, but steady.

5:30 prices—Cumberland, 38a40; Canton, 48¼a49; Wells' Express, 26¼a27; American, 45¼a46; Adams, 18a48; United States, 45a46; Merchants' Union, 17¼a17¼; Quicksilver, 25¼a26; Mariposa, 6a7; do preferred, 21¼a21; Pacific Mail, 116¼a117; Western Union, 36 a36¼; Hartford and Erie, 27¼; New York Central, 128¼a128¼; Erie, 37¼a38¼; Hudson, 130¼; Reading, 98¼a98; Terre Haute, 39a40; Wabash, 57¼a58; do preferred, 70¼; St. Paul, 68¼; do preferred, 80¼a87; Fort Wayne, 110¼a116¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¼a31; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 87¼a87¼; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburg, 87a87¼; Toledo, 101¼; Rock Island, 107¼a107¼; Northwestern, 81¼a83; do preferred, 87¼a87¼; Chicago and Alton, preferred, 146¼; [illegible].

Mining Shares dull.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury	$2,2[illegible],287
Payments	1,437,[illegible]
Balance	87,568,657

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.

COTTON—Moderately active and firm at 23c. Receipts 1,986 bales; exports 1,16[illegible].

FLOUR—Superfine $6.

GRAIN—Corn 70c. Oats 62½c.

HAY—$20a22 per ton.

CORNMEAL—$1 25a1 50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $23 50. Lard 15a16c. Bacon dull. Shoulders 12c. Clear sides nominal.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.

There was considerable activity in crude oil to-day, but prices lost materially unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 to 16; gravity at 11¼; 3,000 bbls at seller's option from February to July, at 40a15; 120,000 bbls at seller's option from January to June, 40a16; gravity 12¼; also 1,000 bbls at seller's option for January refined, and no disposition to offer. Refined oil prices lower and weak, at a decline; spot nominal at 2[illegible].

CATTLE—The market is fairly active and offerings light, and mostly of an inferior quality; good cattle readily commands the following prices: prime stock $7 25a7 50; and for extra $7 75a8; medium butchers' stock $6 25a6 50, and stock cattle $5 50a6.

SHEEP—The supply is light and there is a good demand; the market ruled more active, and prices somewhat higher for prime fat sheep; this quality brought $5 75a1, while scalawags ruled from 75cal 20 per head; one lot fat sheep sold at $1a1 50.

HOGS—There continues a fair demand; sales of light to prime heavy average from $7a[illegible]c per pound.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.

COTTON—Active; middlings 26½c; sales 6,[illegible]; bales; receipts 8,308; exports 11,025 bales.

GOLD—135.

STERLING—Commercial 117½a149½; bank 149¼.

EXCHANGE—New York sight ½ discount.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and irregular; common 8a8½c; prime 13c; clarified 12½a12½c. Molasses dull and unsettled; common 15c; prime to choice 60a66c.

FLOUR—Firmer; superfine $6 75; double extra $7 12½a7 25; triple extra $7 50a8 50.

GRAIN—Corn firmer. Oats dull at 62c.

BRAN—Firm at $1 29.

HAY—Dull and lower, at $21a22.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Bacon dull; shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard dull; in tierce 15½c; keg 16½c.

WHISKY—Steady; rectified $1a1 05.

COFFEE—Advanced ¼a½c; fair 11½a15c; prime 16½a17c.

RUFER'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Fifth street, between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHAS. C. RUFER, Prop'r.

A [illegible] kept constantly on hand

FRESH VENISON, GROUSE, DUCKS, QUAIL, WILD TURKEYS,

And all other luxuries of the season.

[illegible] C. C. R.

MarbleWorks

WE desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now receiving the largest assortment of Goods in our line that has ever been offered in this market, consisting in part of fine Italian Marble and Scotch Granite Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Vases &c. We also have on hand a large stock of Marble, Slate and Iron Mantels, which we are offering at prices that defy competition [illegible].

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO. [illegible]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Falls City, Bowlinggreen	5 P. M.
Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati	10 A. M.
United States, Cincinnati	4 P. M.
Dove No. 2, Kentucky river	3 P. M.
Tarascon, Henderson	5 P. M.
D. M. Sechler, Tennessee river	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—DEC. 1.

United States, Cin. | Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. | Savannah, St. Louis.
Morning Star, Hend'son. | Dexter, New Orleans.
Falls City, Green river.

DEPARTURES—DEC. 1.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. | United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. | Savannah, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend'son. | Dexter, New Orleans.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pink Varble, Portland. | Le Claire, city wharf.
Sallie, Portland. | Argonaut No. 2, Ship'pt.
P. W. Strader, Portland. | John Lumsden, city wharf.
Mary Houston, city wharf. | Tempest, city wharf.
Palestine, Portland. | Nick Longworth, P'tlnd.
Falls City, city wharf.

—There was a light fall of snow yesterday morning, and a still lighter one about noon. There were indications of clear weather in the afternoon, but it again clouded up toward sundown. It was almost freezing cold last night. The river is still rising slowly at this point. There was seven feet four inches water in the canal, five feet four inches in the chute, and four feet four inches on the rocks—a rise of four inches since our last report. Business on the wharf moderate.

—The Falls City—one of the most complete boats on the river, and the regular Green river packet—leaves the city wharf to-day at 5 o'clock for Bowlinggreen and all way landings. She is ready to receive more freight. Call before yours is left out in the cold.

—The staunch Kentucky river steamer, Dove No. 2, leaves this evening at three o'clock, punctually. Our merchants having freight for shipment could not do better than "try her."

—The Tarascon is the Henderson packet to-day. She leaves at 5 P. M.

The D. M. Sechler, Capt. George, departs to-day at 5 o'clock for the Tennessee river. She has plenty of room for more freight.

—The Strader will leave here on Thursday for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

—The Nicholas Longworth is up for New Orleans on Saturday, the 5th. The Longworth is a No. 1 boat, and shippers should be on hand.

—The Leonora No. 2 is the regular Madison packet to-morrow. She will leave at 1 o'clock.

—The Dexter departed yesterday for New Orleans with a splendid trip.

—The Tennessee will not leave for Memphis until Saturday, being detained repairing her shaft.

FROM ABROAD.

The Bath's freight and passenger receipts into New Orleans last trip amounted to $20,000.

—It is thought at St. Louis that the bidders of $80,000 on the Great Republic will get the boat.

—The present rise in the river at Pittsburg will bring out a large run of coal. The following extended list of the boats and barges loading for Louisville is from the Commercial:

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fred Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tom Rees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sam Roberts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sam Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Dravo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tom Rees No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wild Cat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. F. Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reindeer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Dravo	[illegible]	Stoke boats	[illegible]

Appended to the list from which the above is taken is the following:

RECAPITULATION.

Destination.	Tow-boats.	Boats and barges.	Bush.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Madison Courier, 30th.)

—Capt. Charlie David, of the elegant mail-steamer Gen. Buell, spent the day yesterday at his home in this city. His boat doesn't run Sunday; it is a day of rest with the favorite captain and his gallant crew.

—The new steamer Allen, just completed at the yard of Vanes & Armstrong, is to leave to-day for Cincinnati to load for Arkansas.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, 1st.)

—Capt. Howard, and others, are negotiating for the Mollie Norton, to take the place of the Spray in the Maysville trade. The owners of the Norton ask $7,000 for her.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30—7 P. M.—River falling, with 3 feet 3 inches by the Monongahela marks. Unsettled and cold, with an occasional squall of snow. The Julia No. 2, Glassgow, and Glendale have arrived. No departures. The Julia broke one of her cylinders near Wellsville, on Sunday, and came here on one engine. She will lose one trip in order to make repairs. The Boaz, which left here for New Orleans, last week, had one of the largest tows of coal that ever left this port—250,000 bushels of coal. Dealers generally complain about very hard markets below, and some of them evince a disposition to keep their coal here until there are signs of a better market.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, 1st.)

Three boats are soliciting the small amount of Arkansas river freight in the city. There is not enough here to load more than one boat in two weeks. Rates are 7½c per 100 lbs to Little Rock, and $1 25a1 50 to points above.

A locked-up safety valve, used on many lake propellers and tugs, and claimed to be simple and less expensive than that used on Western rivers, is on exhibition at Fred. C. Wier's office, No. 3 Burnet House, called "H. Anderson's Northwestern Steam Generator and Lock-safety Valve," and steamboatmen are invited to call and examine it.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 1st.)

Mr. John Enyart, a well-known river clerk, has been seriously ill and confined to his home in this city for several weeks past; but, we are glad to learn, is now mending.

The new boat, heretofore designated the El Paso, will be ready for business in about two weeks. Some other name will be given her. She has the machinery of the Memphis. Captain Wm. Vance will have command of her.

Alice, little daughter of Geo. L. Johnston, who was accidentally very seriously burned a few days ago, is now out of danger.

Captain D. P. Lancaster, formerly of the J. P. Webb, is in the city prospecting.

Alex. Stuart, late of the St. Marys, takes charge of the office of the P. W. Strader, now at Louisville.

J. D. Young, Esq., formerly of the Kate Putnam, is now engaged in the coal business. Captain A. McCarty, formerly of the Swallow, has gone into the grocery business at Pittsburg.

The steamer T. J. Picket will be sold by the United States Marshal on Wednesday next.

There is no accumulation of nails at Wheeling. They are usually a big item in the cargo of our Wheeling packets, for here and reshipment to points South and West. The Hudson yesterday brought but three hundred kegs. The barges, it is said, carried nails from Wheeling to St. Louis as low as fifteen cents, and to New Orleans at a proportionate rate.

Steamers ascending and descending the river are requested to keep on the Kentucky side of the wreck of the sunken steamer J. N. McCullough, as the channel on the Indiana side is obstructed by anchors and lines from the wreck to the Indiana shore. The wreck is gradually swinging to the Indiana side.

(St. Louis Republican, 30th.)

The "fizzle" in the sale of the Great Republic was the general topic of conversation on and about the wharf yesterday. We learn that the parties who made the bid of $80,000 made a tender of the money, claiming that they were the purchasers of the boat, on the ground that the sale was to be peremptory, and that the U. S. Marshal had no right to set a limit to the bids to be received. It is generally thought, however, and, we think, very justly, that there was no sale, as the Marshal was perfectly right in refusing to sacrifice the steamer at the price offered.

—A young German-American girl, named Mary Spier, fourteen years of age, was coming from her home in Illinois, by the steamer Belle Pike, to commence a course of studies at St. Mary's. As she was in the vicinity of the steam cylinder, it exploded. A portion of the cap struck the little girl on the neck, and the escaping steam scalded her pretty body. She was brought to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, on Wednesday morning, in great torture, and, notwithstanding the attention she received at the hands of the good sisters, she died yesterday. The accident occurred eighty miles up the Mississippi. An inquest will be held on her remains this morning. Philip Denton and John Boyd, the engineers and engine-builders of the Eagle Foundery, in this city, who are replacing the old cylinder, are cited as witnesses on the inquest, to testify as to the condition of the cylinder, and if the engineer of the boat could be cognizant of imperfections in it. The little girl's father is expected to be at the inquest.

(St. Louis Democrat, 29th.)

The Great Republic, which steamer is the subject of considerable attention at present, is of the following dimensions: Length of deck, [illegible] feet; beam, [illegible] feet; hold, 9[illegible] feet; width over all, 87 feet. Her engines are the Hartupee's patent moderate or low pressure. The liens claimed against the vessel amount to some $10,000. The owners stated in court when a motion was made for the sale of the boat that they supposed she would bring from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. Accordingly the order of sale was advertised twenty days in St. Louis, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and only about twenty persons attended the sale. With the laws governing auction sales we are not familiar, but we presume it is a fact that there is no sale when the auctioneer does not "cry" a bid that has been made. This was the case on Friday. Doubtless Messrs. Morgan and Smith understood the business they were engaged in, especially as lawyer Rankin, the famous, was present as advisor. For all that, the transaction had the appearance of a decided bungle. By the process of law, the United States Marshal of the Eastern district of Missouri was directed to sell, on November 27th, the steamer Great Republic, to the highest bidder, for half cash and half in six months. That is the language of the court. It was also advertised for twenty days "that the sale will therefore take place on Friday, 27th, at Carondelet," with the official signature of Marshal Rogers attached. All this is very plain. Captain Symmes was present, and bid thirty thousand dollars for the steamer, having faith in the law and in Marshal Rogers. If the boat is not his, why was the boat not sold according to the requirement of the law, and the widely published assertion of Marshal Rogers that it would be sold on that day punctually at the hour of 12?

—There was an interesting time in St. Paul on the 21st. The occasion was an orphan fair. The voting commenced that night for the handsomest, politest and most popular captain on the Mississippi between St. Paul and St. Louis. At closing the vote stood for captains of the White Collar line: N. F. Webb, [illegible]; Captain Painter, 2; Jared West, 22; Isaac Moulton, 8; A. M. Hutchinson, [illegible]. For captains of the Northern line: [illegible]; T. M. Green, 6; Wm. [illegible]; Worden, 1; E. V. Holcomb, [illegible].

(From the Nashville Press, [illegible].)

A half-interest in the Empire was yesterday purchased of Captain David Hughes by his brother, Commodore Tom Hughes, for seven thousand dollars. The latter intends to renew his business associations, and will, in future, as of old, exercise a controlling interest in river affairs. He has our best wishes for his success.

N. O. Times, 25th.

There has recently been erected on the levee, foot of Julia street, a sample of wooden cisterns, with capacity for some five thousand gallons, for the use of the Morgan line of the Texas steamships. The river water is pumped up into these cisterns by means of the donkey engine on board of the steamer that may happen to be moored opposite, and allowed to settle and clear itself. When it is ready for use it is drawn off and placed in the refrigerator of those steamers of the line which may be in need of water for drinking purposes. The arrangement is an excellent one, and commends itself to this line a full supply of clear water for cooking and drinking purposes.

(From the St. Louis Dispatch, [illegible].)

The practicability of the restaurant system on Western rivers has been thoroughly tested by the Memphis Packet Company, and proved successful in every respect. We have authority for stating that it is a saving of [illegible] per cent. to the passengers. Under this system it certainly cannot be a great while before the system is generally adopted. The clerks of the Memphis Packet Line inform us that travelers prefer it to the old system, both for its convenience and economy. They can eat when they please, and are not forced to pay when they don't feel like it. The [illegible] great saving to the boat owner, as thoroughly and practically tested by the Memphis Packet Company, is sufficient evidence to support its benefits to the steamboat community. The greatest wonder is why it has not been adopted before. The idea was originally conceived by Captain John A. Scudder, but met with such opposition that he could not before carry it out. As now demonstrated, its importance is equal to any of the great modern reforms.

Imports—December 1.

From the Books of the Merchants' Exchange.

BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI—Per United States—[illegible] apples, G C Hunter & Co; 52 bxs glass, [illegible] W Skene & Co; 20 pkgs mds, G [illegible]; 2 do iron, F W Merz, 6 bxs starch, [illegible] & [illegible]; 25 do do, R [illegible]; [illegible] bxs sdpstuff, [illegible] bxs mdse, [illegible] bbls whisky, [illegible] bxs snuff, 12 kegs beer, [illegible] L & N R R; 25 bxs raisins, S & C; [illegible] Gardner & Co; [illegible] churns, [illegible]; W K Walker & Co; [illegible].

CINCINNATI—Per Gen. Lytle—[illegible] B A Robinson & Co; [illegible] N & Co; [illegible] Loving & M[illegible]; Huxenbaugh; [illegible]; Kean & Bro; [illegible] glass, Kreck & R; [illegible] bbls sugar, Griffith, [illegible] mdse, 61 bags seed, 24 kegs beer, L & N R R; 10 bbls whisky, Seleeky, [illegible] whisky, W. H. Walker; [illegible] 90 bales hay, G. P. Clark.

MADISON—Per Leonora No. 2—[illegible] corn, Sheppard & Co; [illegible] Farmers' House; [illegible] empty bbls, L & N R R; [illegible] Kean, Martin & Son; [illegible] bales hay, owner; [illegible] Crawford.

HENDERSON—Per Morning Star—[illegible] tobacco, Ray & Co; [illegible] pool & Co; [illegible] apples, Griffith, Bonne & Co; [illegible] cornmeal, [illegible] Co; [illegible] bags corn, [illegible] bbls, 1 bx [illegible] hogs & [illegible] knap & Co.

GREEN RIVER—Per Falls City—[illegible] flaxseed, [illegible] potatoes, [illegible] & Co; 7 hhds tobacco, [illegible] corn, [illegible] bags wheat, S S & Co; [illegible] Bonne & Co; [illegible] bags oats, J T S Brown; [illegible] Weeks & Co; [illegible] tobacco, E Wells & Co; [illegible] Anderson & Co; [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS—Per steamer [illegible] bbls oranges, [illegible] Levi; [illegible] sugar, [illegible] Todd & [illegible] Co; [illegible] 9 bales cotton, Brenner, [illegible] pkgs sundries, [illegible] potatoes, 14 [illegible], owner; [illegible] Boaedlet & Son; [illegible] do do, Moore, Buchanan & Co; [illegible] bx brandy, owner; [illegible] merchandise, 5 bxs fruit, owner.

BY RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & LEXINGTON R. R.—1 car [illegible], G W [illegible]; [illegible] hogs, M Lisle; 1 car [illegible]; [illegible] bagging, E W & L P K[illegible]; [illegible] Hamilton & Bro; 1 car [illegible] bags seed, Pilkin, W & [illegible]; [illegible] Rappy, Burrell & Co; [illegible] Co; 5 hhds tobacco, [illegible] car hogs, H C Mel[illegible]; [illegible] dline; 1 do do, [illegible] Yenger.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—[illegible] oranges, 9 bags dried fruit, [illegible] hogs, Wm. Lacy & Co; [illegible] dried fruit, [illegible] hogs, Hughes, Hudson & Co; [illegible] Lafferty; [illegible] New comb, Buchanan & Co; [illegible] bbls molasses, [illegible]; [illegible] bacco, Speed & Co; [illegible] oats, S M Lou[illegible] & Co; [illegible] ser & Mason; [illegible] bags dried fruit, 1 bbl apples, [illegible] ler; 11 bbls hides, [illegible] Gardner & Co; 2 bags [illegible]; 1 bags dried fruit, [illegible] 1 do feathers, 2 bbls [illegible]; 8 bags feathers, 27 bbls hides, [illegible] rags, 6 do dried fruit, 1 bbl [illegible]; 6 bbls skins, Sable & [illegible]; ginseng, Porch, Cocke & [illegible]; Wormack, F & Co; 11 bbls [illegible]; P Hasselwonder; 1 [illegible] bags [illegible]; [illegible] bbls hides, [illegible] Brown; 1 bags dried fruit, [illegible] eggs, 1 do butter, [illegible] beans, [illegible] Co; 13 bxs hogs and [illegible]; Geo S Moone & Co; 7 bags dried fruit, [illegible] seed, 2 do rags, 1 do feathers, [illegible] Co; 6 bags flax seed, [illegible] 5 bags rags, 1 keg [illegible] eggs, 1 box butter, [illegible]; 1 car old iron, Louisville Rolling Mill; [illegible] bags rye, Mattingly & Bro; [illegible] Ronald & Bro; 1 do do, Gilliver & Co; [illegible] flour, Thos Shearer; [illegible] 19 bales cotton, C B [illegible]; Planters' warehouse; [illegible] bags wheat, [illegible] Isbell & Bro; 9 bales cotton, G W W[illegible]; 4 bxs mdse, 5 do sundries, Macdonald & [illegible]; 9 bales cotton, 6 bags dried [illegible] age, 9 bags flax seed, 1 do rags, 2 [illegible] apples, Ferry, Wheat & Co; [illegible] ton, 1 bag feathers, [illegible] & Sanders; 10 bundles hides, [illegible] A H Gardner; 1 car [illegible] 1 car hogs, Duncan, [illegible] loes dried fruit, [illegible] flour, R H Campbell; [illegible] Russell; 5 bbls beans, [illegible] Hunter; 7 rolls leather, [illegible] 68 bales cotton, W L [illegible] sheep, 21 bbls oranges, [illegible] cider, 1 bbl apples, [illegible] cask tobacco, [illegible] stock, 1 bbl oil, [illegible].

Alaska Diamonds.

A NEW [illegible]

[illegible]

JULIUS LEHNERT,

GUNSMITH,

No. 8 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURER and dealer in [illegible] Rifles, etc., and Ammunition. Repairing promptly attended to.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS!

[illegible]

BLANK BOOKS,

SUCH AS

LEDGERS,

JOURNALS,

DAY BOOKS,

CASH BOOKS,

RECORD BOOKS,

Made, by calling at the

DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

No. [illegible] GREEN STREET

[illegible]

[illegible] HATCHER & PERRIN.

Blanks, Blanks.

[illegible]

DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

No. [illegible] GREEN STREET,

[illegible] BLANKS used by the

Clerks of Circuit Courts,

Clerks of Common Pleas Courts,

Clerks of the County and Quarterly Courts,

[illegible]

[illegible] Magistrates, Constables, and

[illegible] in Real Estate.

[illegible] are got up in good style, on good paper [illegible] cents per quire. [illegible]

[illegible] HATCHER & PERRIN.

TRANSPORTATION.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

ARRIVALS. A. M.	ARRIVALS. P. M.	ROUTES.	CLOSES. A. M.	CLOSES. P. M.
2:00	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 noon	12:30
7:00	9:00	St. Louis, Mo., Mail	12:30	12:00
2:00	4:45	Indianapolis and Chicago Mail	12:30	12:00
4:00	1:30	Nashville, Memphis and all Southern Mails		5:00 / 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frankfort, Lexington and way Mails		2:00 / 12:00
9:00		Louisville and Bardstown Railroad Mail		2:45
	2:00	Louisville and Crab Orchard and Branch R. R. mail		12:00
6:00		Louisville and Cincinnati Mailboat	9:00	
6:00		Louisville and Evansville Mailboats—Leaves on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays		3:30
	6:00	Shawneetown Stage—Leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays		12:00
	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfield Stage—Leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		12:00
7:00		Shelbyville Mail		12:00
[illegible]		New Albany Mail	12:30 noon	12:00
		Chattanooga and Atlanta Postal Car, comprising Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Miss. and La.		2:00

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Memphis and Nashville Mail	1:30 P. M.	5:30 A. M.
Memphis and Nashville Exp.	4:30 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	1:30 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

		Depart.
Lexington	6:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	[illegible] P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Except sunday	5:[illegible] A. M.	6:[illegible] A. M.
Daily	[illegible] P. M.	7:[illegible] A. M. ex. Sunday.
Except Sunday	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M. "
" Sa & Su	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M. " Monday.

On Sunday a train leaves at 7:15 P. M.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA & CHINA

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of CANAL street, at 12 o'clock noon,

Four Times a Month,

On the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th.

Except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

[illegible] ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. [illegible].

[illegible] ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.

100 pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

All [illegible] at Acapulco, those of the 1st and [illegible] connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 16th for Central American ports, and [illegible] at Manzanillo.

Departure of [illegible] of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of [illegible] 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco [illegible] for Japan and China.

For passage, tickets and all further information apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of Canal st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

On and after November 8th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	1:[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Na[illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Arrive [illegible]	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at M[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.	2:[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	[illegible] A. M.	1:[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at M[illegible]		[illegible] A. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at [illegible] P. M.

SLEEPING CARS on 6:[illegible] P. M. train, run through to Nashville, [illegible] and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowlinggreen running through to Memphis.

KNOXVILLE BRANCH TRAIN leaves Louisville at 7:[illegible] A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Crab Orchard, [illegible] and Silver Creek, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

BARDSTOWN TRAIN leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown Train connects at Samuels' station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:[illegible] P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily, and other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,

del 1f Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON

—AND—

INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST!

Passengers taking this Route arrive in Eastern cities

ELEVEN HOURS IN ADVANCE

Of those leaving on U. S. Mail Boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville immediately opposite Louisville as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
5:[illegible] A. M. .... ex. Sund.	6:[illegible] A. M., daily
2:[illegible] P. M. .... daily	7:[illegible] A. M., daily, ex. Sn.
	4:[illegible] P. M., "
[illegible] A. M. daily ex. Sa & Su	[illegible] A. M. " " Mon.

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:[illegible] P. M. and on Sunday at 7:[illegible] P. M. [illegible] and Cincinnati.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on 2:[illegible] P. M. train, [illegible].

For [illegible] Time Tables and Connections, see small bills, and call at the Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

JAMES FERRIER, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1867. jy31f

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—AND—

LEXINGTON RAILROADS.

On and after NOVEMBER 2, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:[illegible] o'clock A. M., 2:[illegible] P. M., [illegible] P. M.; Arrive at 9:[illegible] A. M., 11:[illegible] A. M., 7:[illegible] P. M. The [illegible] train connects at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Through fare $2 25.

[illegible] SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth st., between Market and Court Place,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

CURES [illegible] Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, [illegible], & [illegible] the ills of mankind [illegible].

For [illegible] with Nocturnal Emissions and [illegible] arising from [illegible] Excesses, he [illegible].

[illegible] of the best medical [illegible] different [illegible] has made private diseases his [illegible] 25 years, has had more [illegible] than any other physician [illegible]. His treatment [illegible].

To the Ladies. The various complicated and [illegible] peculiar to females treated with [illegible], such diseases as Suppressions, Irregularities, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Painful or [illegible], Barrenness, &c. [illegible].

FEMALE PILLS. A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, $[illegible] each or 5 for $2. [illegible]. Consultations free and confidential.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.

WE [illegible] a fresh supply of the

KY. HUNNEWELL CANNEL COAL.

The [illegible] market [illegible].

Pittsburg, Pomeroy and Hanging Rock Coal.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,

Third [illegible] Market and Jefferson, and Brook [illegible] Jefferson and Market. oc29 dtf

GAS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES,

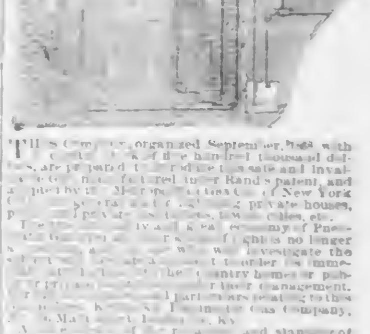
Public & Private Institutions,

Cities, Towns and Villages

KENTUCKY PNEUMATIC GAS CO.

DIRECTORS.

James A. Miller, Pres. | Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres.
James H. Clark, Sec. | Marcus A. French, G. Sup.
James S. Lithgow.



THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to furnish safe and invaluable [illegible] manufactured under Rand's patent, and [illegible] Metropolitan Gas Co. of New York [illegible] private houses, [illegible] and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.

The [illegible] and real economy of Pneumatic [illegible] light is no longer [illegible] who will investigate the [illegible] country homes or public [illegible] their management, [illegible] relating to this [illegible] Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, [illegible] Main street, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] of the responsibility and standing of [illegible] managing the Company [illegible]:

W. M. Knight, President Bank of Kentucky.
[illegible] President Bank of Louisville.
H. D. Newcomb, President Louisville Financial Corporation.
D. S. Benedict, President Commercial Bank.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
[illegible] L. Warren, President [illegible] Bank.
H. B. H[illegible], Cashier Northern Bank.
And [illegible] merchants and manufacturers of Louisville. oc31 1m

R. P. BRADSHAW....F. W. VOGDES....JNO. TEHAN JR.

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO.,

ARCHITECTS.

Office corner Fifth and Main streets

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.